

THE STRIKE IN BOSTON

Continues to Increase in Proportions and in Seriousness.

LITTLE SIGN OF SETTLEMENT

Railroad Says Its Duty Is Prescribed by Law and That It Cannot Make Concessions.

By Associated Press.

Boston, March 12.—With 20,000 men, their ranks likely to be greatly swelled by sympathetic votes of the Building Trades council and the Boston Central Labor union, which will meet tomorrow night, and the entire city beginning to suffer from the effects of congested traffic, the only ray of light tonight is the hope that a conference of business interests which has been arranged for tomorrow may lead to a settlement of the strike.

This conference, which is due in a few minutes to the influence of Governor Crane, was announced late this afternoon at a meeting of representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Associated Board of Trade and the Boston Merchants' association with the state board of arbitration.

Everybody present realized the seriousness of the situation, and after a change of opinions, it was decided that the general strike of the railroad would be to call a conference of business men of the city. During the day Governor Crane had a talk with the committee of the Allied Transportation council, having the strike in view, but at its conclusion he announced that he could see no way at present of solving the problem. Later, in a statement to Mayor Collins and the two executives in conference for some time, a little later the mayor made a statement that he had no power to act, he said further.

Until the railroad officials consent to have the differences considered by an arbitration board there is nothing more that we can do. They are obstinate, therefore our hands are tied. The governor and myself have done all in our power to render assistance.

They also discussed the following day to his telegram asking Senator M. A. Hanna to aid him in putting end to the strike:

Washington, March 12.—Mayor Collier, Boston: Telegram received. If you will point out a way I will be glad to service. We should have indications from both sides that our good offices would be accepted.

M. A. Hanna: The answer from Senator Hanna does not leave a further opening for working out an immediate settlement.

The railroad company against which the strike is chiefly directed, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, shows inclination to ask for interference of the National Civic Federation, and operates in the city. It has sent from the office of its justice committee a circular letter defining the law and that it is compelled to handle all freight delivered to it whether by union or non-union teams and that it has no option in the matter. This position, it advised, is to be taken by the company, may result in

GENERAL FUNSTON HAD BUSY DAY IN CHICAGO

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 12.—General Frederick Funston was a busy man today. The entertainers had him rounded up at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and it was midnight before he gained his hotel again. A decidedly interesting feature was General Funston's reception at the Press club. After the handshaking was over a small platform was rolled into place before the general, whose short figure did not reach above the shoulders of several men around him. Homer J. Carr, president of the club, introduced General Funston in a complimentary speech, to which the general responded in a humorous vein.

President Bush of the Marquette club and a committee of the club members called on the general in the morning and escorted him to the board of trade. His coming was eagerly awaited by the traders, and they gave him a tumultuous greeting. There were re-

peated calls for a speech, but General Funston declined to respond. The traders were insistent, however, and then, after having been introduced by President Warren of the board of trade, the general finally thanked the traders for their warm welcome.

From the board of trade General Funston was driven to the stock yards, where he spent three hours watching the various packing processes. He was entertained at luncheon by the packers and then returned to the city, spending a short time at a matinee, preceding his reception at the Press club. In the evening he was a guest at a dinner given in his honor by the members of the Chicago Yacht club, and at the conclusion of the dinner he visited the theater once more, this time the Studebaker, to witness George Ade's new opera, "The Sultan of Sulu," constructed on life in the Philippines. General Funston will depart for New York tomorrow.

FORMER GOVERNOR ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS IS DEAD

By Associated Press.

Joliet, Ill., March 12.—Former Governor John P. Altgeld died in room 38, Hotel Munroe, this morning, at 7 o'clock. He had been unconscious since midnight.

Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker at a pro-Boer mass meeting last night in the Joliet theater.

Just at the close of his speech, a sudden dizziness seized him, and he was assisted from the stage. The meeting proceeded, the audience not realizing what had happened. Mr. Altgeld was taken to the door of the theater, where several vomiting spells seized him. This continued for nearly an hour and was so pronounced that he could not be removed to the hotel. Philistines were hastily summoned. Mr. Altgeld was carried to the hotel across the street. He retained consciousness, and urged the newspaper men to keep the affair quiet for fear of alarming his wife. Shortly before midnight he became unconscious.

He remained in this condition until death. At 3:41 this morning it was thought he had died, but he revived and from that time until shortly before the end showed wonderful vitality, although he made no move.

The remains of Governor Altgeld were taken from Joliet this afternoon on a train over the Illinois Central for Chicago. A delegation of Joliet citizens accompanied the remains. The funeral

service through the streets was headed by the police department. Several scores of Joliet citizens, representing all trades and professions, walked behind the hearse.

John P. Altgeld was one of a number of Illinois politicians who have been frequent visitors to Manitou and Colorado Springs. The last time Mr. Altgeld was here was in the spring of 1898. At that time he stopped at the Monte Carlo, in Manitou. He had visited Manitou before during the summer of 1898, his home being his previous visits being at the Iron Springs hotel.

John R. Tanner, who was Altgeld's successor as governor of Illinois, and who died recently, was also a frequent visitor to Manitou. Adai Stevenson is another prominent politician of the same state who has visited Manitou.

CYCONE IN MISSISSIPPI.

By Associated Press.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 12.—A cyclone swept through the southern section of Copiah and the northern section of Lincoln counties this morning, killing at least seven persons and leveling buildings, trees and fences.

Montgomery, a village in Copiah county, the Illinois Central railroad, was the worst sufferer and four bodies are known to be under debris of collapsed buildings.

Three miles further south a railroad camp was wrecked and thirty killed. A passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad was struck by the storm and every window in every coach was broken.

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IN FAVOR OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE

Senate Committee Has Decided to Report Hepburn Bill.

WILL SUBMIT THE TESTIMONY

Morgan Says He Will Use All Due Diligence in Securing Consideration of the Measure.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on isthmian canals has decided by a vote of seven to four to report the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of an isthmian canal via the Nicaragua route.

route, and Senator Mitchell moved to report the Hepburn bill as it passed the house.

Senator Kittredge moved to amend by postponing action until next Monday, but his motion was voted down—4 to 7.

Senator Mitchell's motion was carried by the same vote, reversed. Some of the members of the committee were absent but as their positions were ascertainable their votes were counted.

The vote for the Hepburn bill stood:

Yeas—Morgan, Mitchell, Hawley,

Platt, N. Y., Harris, Turner, Foster (La.)

Nays—Hanna, Pritchard, Millard, Kittredge.

Senator Morgan after the adjournment of the committee said that he would probably report the bill to the senate tomorrow. While he would use all due diligence in securing consideration of the measure, he had no confidence in the Republican leaders of the senate as to when the measure should be taken up for consideration. He had not been authorized to present a written report and would not present any beyond submitting the testimony taken during the committee hearings.

The Hepburn bill authorizes the president to acquire territory for right of way for a canal from Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the Pacific under the supervision of the secretary of war, authorizes surveys of the harbors at the two ends of the route, guarantees the use of the canal to vessels of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and appropriates \$10,000,000 for beginning the work.

When the recitation of the report had been completed, Senator Hanna suggested that probably the Colombian minister had been detained by untoward circumstances and proposed that action by the committee should be delayed until an opportunity could be had to ascertain Colombia's position.

This suggestion met with a strong protest from the friends of the Nicaragua

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C. E. CONVENTION GOES TO DENVER

Executive Committee Accepts Invitation for International Gathering in 1903.

By Associated Press.

Boston, March 12.—The executive committee of the board of trustees of the United Society of the Christian Endeavor met today. Invitations to hold the international convention in Denver in July, 1903, were presented from Colorado society and head of representatives of the American and the Christian Endeavor union and were unanimously accepted.

The St. Louis union, which had previously extended an invitation, gracefully withdrew and endorsed that of Denver.

Inspiring messages were received

from Secretary John Willis Baker, who is making a 20,000-mile con-

vention tour on the Pacific coast.

SURPRISE IN LEGISLATURE

House Reversed Its Position Relative to Insurance Companies.

SIX SENATORS CHALLENGED

Senator Parks Declared That Those Directly Interested in Mining Could Not Vote on That Section.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 12.—This day was one of surprises at the state house and when night arrived the members of both houses were wondering "where are we at?" The house surprised itself and everybody else by killing the Martin bill increasing the tax on insurance companies from 2 to 2½ per cent, of their

gross premiums, while Senator Parks surprised the senate by presenting a protest against those members of the committee who are interested in mining property voting on the mining sections of the revenue bill. He claims that their votes would be unconstitutional.

The vote taken on the Martin bill was one of surprises at the state house and when night arrived the members of both houses were wondering "where are we at?" The house surprised itself and everybody else by killing the Martin bill increasing the tax on insurance companies from 2 to 2½ per cent, of their gross premiums, while Senator Parks surprised the senate by presenting a protest against those members of the committee who are interested in mining property voting on the mining sections of the revenue bill. He claims that their votes would be unconstitutional.

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

CONFESION OF PERJURY

Special to the Gazette.
 Cripple Creek, March 7.—A warrant for the arrest of Eugene Engley was served by Deputy Sheriff Squires tonight. The charge is subornation of perjury. Engley was released on bond of \$3,000, furnished by S. L. McConnell and John Nolon.

Special to the Gazette.
 Cripple Creek, March 7.—The aftermath of the Kuykendall-Lake trial came today in the district court when C. L. Killam and Claude Maxwell went upon the stand and swore that they had knowingly and deliberately committed perjury by testifying falsely in the attempt to prove alibi for Kuykendall and Lake in the trial. The two men implicated Attorney Eugene Engley, Andy Sellars, Attorney J. M. Hodgson, and George Wimberly. The informants were held in the district court charging these four men with perjury, subornation of perjury and attempting to defeat the ends of justice. The informations were sworn to by H. A. Shipman and R. J. Superintendent of Stratton's Independence, limited. Bonds have been fixed at \$3,000 in each case, and the warrant will probably be served tonight.

Since the time they testified in the district court, C. L. Killam and Claude Maxwell have been in the county jail charged with perjury. This afternoon they were brought into the district court room for their hearing. Mrs. Rose Redford was also in court to answer the same charge. Attorney Owen Prentiss appeared for Killam and Maxwell. Mrs. Redford stated that General Engley was her attorney, but the court replied that General Engley was in contempt of court and that until he was purged himself such a man would not be permitted to appear for or represent any person. Attorney Robert Graham was appointed to appear for Mrs. Redford.

After a brief consultation, in the division 2 court room, Killam and Maxwell, with their attorneys, came before Judge Seeds and sprung the sensation. Both men agreed to go upon the stand and tell all they knew of the perjury they had committed, and which they had acknowledged. C. L. Killam first took the stand and told the following story: "I first knew of this case (meaning the Kuykendall-Lake case) about the time it was set for trial. I was at home most of the Sunday afternoon previous to the trial. During that afternoon I was asleep and when I got up my mother stated that there was a messenger there after me, and I was requested to go to the Apex saloon. I went there about o'clock in the evening, but the party who wanted me seen was not there, and went over to another saloon and about midnight I met Andy Sellars, who told me that I was wanted at a lawyer's office and he asked me if I would go. I told him yes, and we proceeded to the office of General Engley in the Nolton club. He first said that he would go up and see if the lawyer was ready to see me, and he returned in a short time, and we together went to Mr. Engley's office. This was about 12:30 a. m. Monday morning. Mr. Engley said to me what he wanted. He stated the order to clear Kuykendall and Lake, it was necessary to prove an alibi, and he wanted to know if I would go on the stand and swear to the alibi. He said that if I would go, I would receive \$25. He did not state at that time what he wished me to say, but he told me to call at his office again the next morning at 8 o'clock and bring with me two other men who were willing to be witnesses under the same conditions. I went up there the next morning at 8 o'clock and took with me a man named George Wimberly and another man named Claude Maxwell. I left Maxwell down stairs and told him to wait until I came back. Wimberly and I went upstairs to General Engley's office and he told us what to swear to. He told me how to describe Friedenstein get on board of the 12:30 electric train, bound for Victor, the morning of January 16. It was to describe Friedenstein as a light complexioned man with dark eyes. One man, Kuykendall was in Mr. Engley's office when we got there. There was also one lady there, that I did not know. Lawyer Hodgson was also there. I asked General Engley if it was necessary to have another man, and he said it was. I went down stairs and told Maxwell that he was wanted, and we returned together to General Engley's office. Mr. Engley then told old man Kuykendall that it would be necessary to raise \$6,000.00 and man said he would not pinch him, he would try and raise the money. We were to get our money as soon as we gave our testimony, but I have never received any money at all."

District Attorney Trowbridge then questioned the witness and got the following story:

"I went upon the stand at the trial and gave this false testimony knowingly and testified that I had been instructed by others than those whom had already mentioned. Everything I testified to on the stand was false except that I did know Kuykendall. I did not know Friedenstein. I did not know whether the lady that I saw in Mr. Engley's office was Kuykendall's sister or not, as I do not know her. We were to be paid this money by Sellars and we were to meet at room 9, over the Star office, to have it paid to us. I did not go to that room directly after leaving the court room, but instead went to George Wimberly's room in Nolton's club, and stairs over the Dawson club. While there I was arrested and since my arrest I have been in jail. Lawyer Hodgson came to the jail to see me. He said nothing to me except for me to keep a still mouth and stand pat. This was at my cell in the county jail. He first passed the time of day with me and wanted to know how I was getting along. I did not ask him to do anything for me, but I did tell him that it was very funny that after I got in such a hole that I did not have anyone to talk to. He said that they would get us out and not worry. I have made this statement of my own free will and not for any hope of escaping punishment. I throw myself on the mercy of the court. In the interview in Mr. Engley's office, Mr. Hodgson was in and out many times, and he could have heard all that was said during his presence in the room, if he had chosen to."

Both the prisoners are young men, Killam being about 26 years old and Maxwell, 22 years old. Both were with their mothers in the court room. Relative to the conversation in General Engley's office, Maxwell testified as follows:

"I met Killam at Nolton's and he told me to come with him to General Eng-

ley's office and we went up there together. General Engley explained to me what he wanted. I was to be a witness in the Kuykendall case and I was to testify that I saw Friedenstein on the corner about 1 o'clock in the morning. I was to go to Victor and Friedenstein and the two strange men were to get on some place where I did not know. I did not know Friedenstein, so General Engley described him to me. He told me that Friedenstein was light complexioned, rather tall, full of energy and that the eyes had "blue" eyes. He told me that the men had "blue" eyes. The committee adjourned for a snap for American interests."

The committee adjourned for the day.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BEAUMONT ROBBER GANG.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, March 9.—A special to the

Beaumont, Texas, says

the body of a fifth victim of a gang of

murderers and robbers was taken from

the Neches river in the eastern suburbs

of Beaumont today. The first of the

bodies was recovered in the early part

of January. At the finding the body was

body every officer in the town was set

to find the mystery, and this after

noon 12 bodies who have been living

in the river bottom near the city, were

arrested and locked up on suspicion that

they are at the bottom of the series of

robberies and murders.

The body found today was that of a

man about 45 years old and it had lain

in the water perhaps 30 days. Every

pocket in the clothing worn by the

corpse had been rifled and the skull of

had been crushed in by a blow.

There was no bullet paper on the body, and

it was thought that the bullet had

been fired in the head made it certain that

the man had met his death at the hands

of a gang of murderers and robbers,

since his death had been brought about

exactly as in the case of the four vic-

tims previously taken from the river.

The skull of each had been mashed in

and valuable which two of them were

known to have had been missing. The

pockets bore evidence of having been

rifled in each case.

ATTORNEY WAS SHOT IN JUSTICE COURT.

By Associated Press. Exclusively to the

Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Guthrie, Okla., March 8.—A justice

of the peace at Anadarko today, Attorney A. J.

Morris was shot and perhaps fatally

wounded by Attorney H. B. Mitchell during

a controversy over a motion filed by

Morris to disbar an attachment. Hot

words were exchanged, the lie passed and the shooting followed.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR AN AIRSHIP VOYAGE.

By Associated Press. Exclusively to the

Gazette in Colorado Springs.

London, March 8.—Through the Aero

club, C. A. Pearson, the publisher, has

offered Santos-Dumont a prize of £1,000

for an airship voyage from London to

Birmingham. No time limit is fixed.

The distance is 100 miles. This will be

the greatest feat Santos-Dumont has

attempted. By request of Santos-

Dumont the competition is open to all

aircrafts.

MRS. PFEFFER DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 9.—Following an

illness of several weeks' duration Mrs.

Sarah Jane Pfeffer, wife of ex-Senator

W. A. Pfeffer of Kansas, died at the

residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mc-

Iiberry. The body will be taken to

Kansas for interment.

MONDELL REPORTS ON THE IRRIGATION BILL.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Repre-

sentative Mondell today presented a re-

port on the general irrigation bill which

was framed by western members and

which is now pending in congress. The

report presented is a comprehensive his-

tory of irrigation, and will prove a val-

uable publication for reference in legi-

slation.

In the report Mr. Mondell gives a

general review of existing conditions

in the west, a history of the bill under

consideration, and detailed explanation

of each of its provisions. He pro-

mounces the bill worthy of support, and

in behalf of the measure.

"Assuming that the three great par-

ties were honest in their declaration

of federal aid in national develop-

ment by irrigation of arid lands, and

that the president, who approached the

subject in a spirit of broad statesman-

ship and with thorough knowledge of

the situation, is correct in his position,

and that a careful study of the present

situation warrants and demands the be-

ginning of this type of national assist-

ance in this mighty work, the bill in

question is defendable and a just point

of view. If there is any reasonable basis

of criticism against it, it would be from

the standpoint of the region vitally af-

fected, and on the ground that so care-

ful had been the framers of the measur-

e of safeguarding it in line with the

traditional American policy of home-

building and small land holdings, of

conservative, systematic and harmoni-

ous development of the arid region and

the recognition of the most perfect prin-

ciples governing the use of water in

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, March 7.) Proposed ordinance granting a lease on the Prospect lake property was changed in several particulars and again referred to the committee on public grounds and buildings.

Contract for addition to the north end house house has been let by the city council.

Telephone franchise propositions were all tabled by the city council last night.

The mayor used the veto power last night for the first time in the history of the city.

Remainder of city hall bond issue was turned over to a representative of the buyers yesterday afternoon and the entire sum of \$18,000 is now in their possession.

W. S. Stratton has bought what is known as the Foster ranch, located north and west of the new Cheyenne street car line.

W. K. Gillett says conditions for settlement of Cripple Creek rate war are very favorable.

Annual concert of the Colorado College Glee and Mandolin clubs will be given at Perkins hall tonight.

Extensive plans are already under way to assure the success of the national irrigation congress which is to be held in this city.

Two boys arrested by the police confessed that they were the thieves who plundered the residence of E. M. Cockrell.

(Saturday, March 8.) An Easter luncheon will be given on Wednesday, April 2, for the benefit of the Boys club.

First baseball game of the season will be played on Washburn field today at 2:15 between High school and Cutler academy; no charge for admission.

Second trial of A. Capchart's suit for \$25,000 compensation for selling Siting Bull land claims Nos. 1 and 2, in the Cripple Creek district, resulted in a verdict for the full amount demanded by the plaintiff.

Woman's Educational society will hold its thirteenth annual meeting at Perkins hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Grand Pauley has been promoted to the position of city passenger and freight agent of the Colorado Midland railroad.

Gusie Baumert, a prominent 800

formally demand that the contract which he alleges exists between the county commissioners and himself be carried out.

The Caledonian society held its regular monthly meeting at K. P. hall last night. Routine business was transacted.

(Sunday, March 9.) In the short-cut race for the individual state championship at the traps, John W. Garrett defeated Walter W. Shewell, thereby retaining the trophy, a gold watch.

County commissioners will plant bromia grass on an unirrigated part of the poor farm and the result of the experiment will be watched with great interest by the farmers of El Paso county.

General McPherson will hereafter cause the arrest of witnesses who fall to appear when summoned.

Ensign C. Anningham and others have been given authority by the comptroller of the currency to organize the "First National Bank of Colorado City."

Fire which gutted a one-story structure at the west end of Bijou street yesterday at about 8:30 yesterday morning, lost about \$100, with no insurance.

(Monday, March 10.) Ex-Congressman Dorsey, of Nebraska, gives interesting observations on pending legislation regarding Cuban tariff and irrigation.

Maud Courtney, "who sings the old songs," is in London where she has a five month's engagement at the Palace theater.

Cumberland Presbyterian ministers will visit the city today en route to present meeting at Sterling.

M. R. Bright, of Pueblo, who survived a Buffalo on Saturday, was well known here.

Dr. Gregg starts Monday class for children's bible study today.

(Tuesday, March 11.)

Ex-Congressman Bush came to town yesterday and seized his compound in Sheep house. He also caused the arrest of Fred Thompson, the alleged owner of them, and started a lot of litigation.

J. W. McCullough, burglar, was sentenced to five to seven years in the state penitentiary.

Two wives filed divorce suits accusing their husbands of cruelty.

"Barbara Fritchie" pleased local theater-goers.

Stratton and Thomas F. Burns paid \$16,000 for the site of the new baseball park.

The county commissioners accepted the plans of the city engineer for the new road through Evergreen cemetery.

There is no sign of an end to the Cripple Creek rate war. A conference between officials of the Short Line and Denver & Southern was held at the Hotel Colorado.

The schedule of the Interscholastic Baseball league is announced.

The bowling tournament at the Town and Gown club ends tonight.

The Antlers bowling team will play two games in Denver next Saturday, meeting the Thivill and Overland teams.

Dr. Mackenzie lectured in Perkins hall on college athletics.

H. S. Rogers has returned from California.

Ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination inspected the site of the proposed Cumberland seminary.

"The local militia companies will be inspected tomorrow.

The damage suit of Mrs. Lena Carlson against the city has been settled for \$800.

An appreciative audience heard the recital of the Colorado Springs Music club.

Officers of the Western Union telegraph company presented a report at the meeting of the local camp of the order to-night.

(Wednesday, March 12.)

In the council meeting last night the Dana Prospect lake lease matter was referred to the public grounds committee for revision.

Local Woodmen of the World have decided to raise \$100 for the erection of a temple for the order in Colorado Springs.

An attractive pamphlet entitled "O'er Canon and Crag to the Land of Gold," has just been issued by the Short Line.

The First National bank of Colorado City will be open for business within a short time.

Junk was the chief topic discussed by the city council last night but no decision reached.

Benefit concert for the Steele school occurs at Perkins hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon; a notably excellent program has been prepared.

A ping pong tournament will be held at the Town and Gown golf club beginning next week.

E. N. Transeau, teacher of physiognomy at the High school, has been selected as one of the ten teachers of the year.

John B. Hoppe was arrested yesterday charged with making a mold for the purpose of counterfeiting half dollars.

C. A. Cooley, telegraph operator at Cascade for the Midland railroad, was robbed in the dispatcher's office in the Cascade depot yesterday morning about 10 o'clock by a masked man, who secured about \$15 in cash from the money drawer.

and Cooley's watch and chain.

Important meeting of the school board was held last evening and plans for improvements discussed.

Attorney for Miss Farrier will file motion to amend complaint in latter's suit against Rapid Transit company, increasing damages from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

STATE

(Friday, March 7.)

The bodies of W. S. Gregory, George Rohrer, Harry Chase and W. S. Stanley, who were killed in the slides at the Liberty Bell mine at Telluride, were recovered.

Conference of western slope Fusionists was held in Denver last night at which an organization was formed for the purpose of solidifying western slope Fusionists and demanding their political recognition.

Senate made good progress on revenue bill yesterday, passing over those sections on which controversy is expected.

Pumping was resumed at the Arnold well yesterday and the management expects to be in operation with the result of the recent shooting.

Exploding of 60 pounds of giant powder wrecked the shaft house on the Zoo on Beacon hill, Cripple Creek, last night.

(Saturday, March 8.)

Manager Johnson of the Boulder Oil company estimated that the flow of oil from the Arnold well will now average 9 barrels per day.

The Union butcher shop and grocery store, located at the junction of 1st and 5th streets, at 10:30 a.m., closed at a meeting held by the miners.

A heavy snow fall has been reported on Marshall Pass. It blocks the Rio Grande tracks and the rotarys are at work clearing the snow. The wind blew the snow in large drifts.

Confession of perjury by two men in Cripple Creek implicates Eugene Engley and others; warrants for arrest of Engley in charge of subordination of perjury was served last night and he was released under \$1,000 bonds.

(Sunday, March 9.)

Smelters at Canon City are increasing their capacity.

Widow's pension granted by court of appeals again delays Pueblo's special election for mayor.

Council of Fusion members of the senate to decide on action on the revenue bill resulted in a row and contest over disputed sections of the measure will be fought out between the factions.

Governor Orman has received a request from Secretary of State Day asking that the treaty rights of Chinese at Ouray be protected.

(Monday, March 10.)

Stewart Hill, aged nine years, died in Denver from the effects of a bullet wound in the breast, received while engaged in a mimic Indian battle. James Burton, aged 12 years, is under arrest, charged with murder.

Rose Redford charged with perjury in the Kuykendall case, recently tried in Cripple Creek, has made a confession before Judge Seeds of the district court. She does not implicate ex-Attorney-General Engley.

Lordship building of the Protestant Episcopal church, died yesterday at the home of his son in Erie, Pa. He was 74 years of age.

(Tuesday, March 11.)

Work on the well of the Grand Junction Oil & Gas company, in the south part of Grand Junction, is being pushed day and night and other companies are working strenuously and 30 days is expected to determine whether there is oil there or not.

The Ammons bill requiring the fencing of railroads is now ready for action of the governor.

Governor Orman has asked Attorney-General Gardner to affirm or deny an alleged interview recently published by Denver afternoon paper in which he was quoted as saying he believes the snow-shoe Indians are still in existence.

Yesterday he passed the rural free delivery bill but completely changed it from its original form.

The minority report on the general irrigation bill was filed yesterday opposing the bill.

(Wednesday, March 12.)

The senate committee on finance did not complete the consideration of the war revenue bill; a number of amendments were adopted at today's meeting, but they were rejected by the chairman of the committee. And the opinion is still expressed by members of the committee that the effect of the bill when reported from the committee will be the same as was intended by the house.

In the senate yesterday a lively debate arose over the proposition to elect senators by direct vote of the people. Mr. Treadaway denounces the plan on the ground that it would subvert the fundamental principles on which the senate was founded.

The chief feature yesterday in the house was a speech by Mr. Burleson, attacking Secretary Hay for his attitude in respect to South African affairs.

WASHINGTON

(Friday, March 7.)

Consideration of the bill is being brought to bear on Hiram S. Newell of Indianapolis to accept the first assistant postmaster-generalship, but there is said to be very much doubt of his acceptance.

A notable speech was made in the senate by Mr. Hanna of Ohio on the pending shipping bill, which he discussed from the standpoint of an American business man.

Mr. Frye, in charge of the bill, obtained an agreement that the shipping should be limited to 100 feet in length, 10 feet wide and 30 feet deep.

Opposition to the bill was based upon the fact that there was error in the language of the bill.

Mr. Treadaway, chairman of the committee on commerce, said that the bill was not good for the country.

Mr. Treadaway, however, supported the bill.

THE WEEK IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 8.—The dove of peace which has been hovering over the senate chamber for the past 10 days has migrated. Quarrels, contention, bitterness and strife have followed. The monotonous drone of the reading of a voice as he wandered aimlessly through the uninteresting sections of the revenue bill has given way to debate which is not only tinged with, but is full of, charges and counter-charges. Senator Stewart expresses the situation: "We are up against the thing now." The promise made last Monday by the senators that they would complete the revenue bill to-night will to all appearances have to be amended so as to read some time next month. The trouble has all arisen over a Fusion caucus which was held last night, the object of which was to reach an agreement upon the disputed sections, but the result of which was to end in a row. Just exactly what happened, no one knows, not even the senators themselves, for each one tells a different story, but enough leaked out to warrant the statement that there was no agreement and that the disputed sections will be fought out on the floor of the senate. The trouble arose over the assessment of corporate property. Some of the senators wanted to insert a clause which would allow the state board of equalization to take into consideration the cost of duplicating the property, in other words, value it upon the cost of reproducing it regardless of its intangible value. Another cause of the trouble was the attempt to bind the members to the caucus agreement. This latter proposition was favorably considered until it was seen that the senators who favored the valuation of corporate property at the cost of reproducing had joined with the senators who were inclined to be lenient on the mining properties and the two forces were liable to force their agreements, thus binding the caucus to assess corporate property only at its tangible value. It was then that the row began. Senator Lewis' amendment, placing a minimum flat tax of \$1,000 on foreign corporations, was lost. The remainder of the day was given over to the consideration of the manner of assessing the intangible value of inter-county corporations. Senator Seldombridge has an amendment, which he will introduce to that part of the bill which provides a means for arriving at the value of a corporation. That amendment is recited in the usual mode of procedure in such cases, and says "other evidence may be received and considered." Senator Seldombridge's amendment provides that other evidence shall be received and considered.

The senate took up the revenue bill this morning and immediately began the consideration of the Lewis amendment, which places a maximum limit of \$1,000 to be raised under the flat tax provisions from a foreign corporation. Mr. Lewis explained his amendment as avoiding a hardship on companies engaged in mining, sums and doing more business outside of the state than inside. Those who supported the amendment contended that the corporations would pay this sum without litigation while if it was not adopted it would result in driving many corporations out of the state. Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 11.—The senate spent the day in the discussing of the mode of valuing corporate property. As the bill came from the house, it provided that the state board of equalization should, among other things, in certain instances take into consideration the cost of reproducing the property. This was known as the Martin amendment, and Senator Whitford led a successful fight against this amendment and had it stricken from the bill. He contended that it was particularly favorable to the railroads. As it now is, all corporations may be assessed alike under the provisions of section 60, which provides that the market value of their stocks and bonds shall be sufficient.

The house discussed the Bucklin bill all day and late in the evening refused to adopt a minority report of the committee on finance and then placing a limit on foreign companies. Senator Farwell said the tax was a license. He held that last year there was a \$1,000 limit but that the corporations did not pay their flat taxes. The amendment was lost. Senator Seldombridge moved to insert the old section, he contended that the board was the people's court and that it was easier to appeal from the assessor's valuation to the courts. He saw no reason for being afraid of this board. He contended that if good county commissioners were elected, the board would be absolutely fair.

Senator Hill was in favor of the finance committee amendment. He held that the courts were the persons to adjust the assessments throughout the state. He held that if the county board of equalization was allowed to do this work, then the assessors could be responsible for what was done, he brought out the fact that the assessor was compelled to come to Denver and swear that the returns made by him were the full cash value of the property in his county. He said that if the county board of equalization had the right to cut this assessment, then it was not right to compel the assessor to take such an oath, and that the county board of equalization should be compelled to take a similar oath.

Senator Newell was in favor of the county board of equalization. He said that he was usually selected with more care than any other officials. He held that with no authority over the assessors, save the courts, the assessor would be an autocrat. He held that the bill as recommended by the senate finance committee was in favor of the attorneys of the state, because it would give them opportunities to get into court by appearing before the court as the attorney for someone who wanted a reduced valuation, while with the county board of equalization anyone could appear there without an attorney.

Senator Ward said it was not the poor people who went before the county board of equalization to get their assessment reduced, but it was the rich, and that these rich men employed counsel and were fully able to go to the courts. He held that the county board of equalization was used more as a political machine than anything else, and that the favored few would get their taxes reduced, while others could not.

Senator Rush was opposed to the county board of equalization. He used as illustration the assessments in Arapahoe county wherein the corporations have gone before these boards annually and had their values as placed by the assessor cut squarely in two. He held that the poor people had to pay the taxes on these cuts. He and the county board of equalization was being sought for by the republicans for political purposes.

Senator Stewart of Pueblo was the first speaker. He launched out into a tirade against the house for making so many changes in the bill. He was against the county board of equalization, and he held that bill as it came from the house was void of all its good features. Later he said: "You have got a lot of corporation crows hanging around these corridors and they have poisoned the people's representation."

The idea of a house taking a revenue bill and cutting it to pieces and all the old, obnoxious corporations laws are placed back is terrible. We have come to the place where the water parts, we are either for the people, or against the people, and we are at that point right now."

The motion to re-invest the county board of equalization failed. The senate then took up the flat tax. The only amendment made to that section came from the house was that the

minimum value of corporations to which a flat tax could be applied was reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000.

Representative Lewis introduced an amendment to limit the maximum tax which could be collected from local corporations to \$1,000 annually, but this failed. He then introduced an amendment of the same kind on foreign corporations and the discussion was still on when the senate adjourned.

Chairman Buckley of the senate committee appointed to draft resolutions of condolence which were sent to Mrs. McKinley, today received a letter from her acknowledging the same.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 10.—The chair is about to sign senate bill No. 3 by Senator Lewis; a bill in relation to the fencing of railroads. In the words of Speaker Montgomery, he announced that the first measure of the extra session had been passed by the two houses and its signature attached would perfect it for the governor. Thus his excellency will on the forty-fourth day of the extra session have the first opportunity to approve or veto the first bill passed. Aside from that feature, the day's proceedings were of the routine order.

The house passed the Gunnison canal bill on third reading and the Martin insurance bill on second reading.

Also passed on second reading the Dickerson bill reducing the fees to be charged for incorporating in this state 50 per cent., and the Montgomery remedial bill. The latter has for its purpose the collecting of the 1901 corporation taxes.

Representative Ballinger led a successful fight against the Luhrs bill which had for its purpose the fixing of maximum mill levy that could be placed on local county property. The bill, if enacted, would have compelled the increased valuation of local property.

Excused—Gardner, Hollenbeck, Sanchez, Stroh, Total, 4.

After a brief and parliamentary fight over the Bucklin bill the house went into committee of the whole on the Martin insurance bill and adopted the following exemption clause:

Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed as applicable to organizations which conduct their business as fraternal societies on the lodge system or which limit their certificate holders to a particular secret order or fraternal organization.

Representative Dickerson's bill, reducing incorporation fees 50 per cent., was then discussed. In explaining his measure he said it was the purpose to induce corporations to incorporate in Colorado instead of in Wyoming. The bill was adopted.

There have been five bills known as the revenue measures. With the adoption of Mr. Dickerson's bill, all have been adopted except house bill No. 17 by Mr. Luther, which concerns the county level. When this bill was read Mr. Ballinger moved to strike out the enabling clause. The discussion was still on when the committee of the whole arose for adjournment. Mr. Ballinger then moved to amend the report of the committee of the whole so that it showed that the bill was killed. His motion prevailed. Mr. Ballinger's argument was that if the bill passed it would practically give the state board of equalization power over the county assessors, or in other words, it would raise the county assessment to such an extent that a four-mill levy for the state would raise practically all of the revenues.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 11.—The senate spent the day in the discussing of the mode of valuing corporate property. As the bill came from the house, it provided that the state board of equalization should, among other things, in certain instances take into consideration the cost of reproducing the property. This was known as the Martin amendment, and Senator Whitford led a successful fight against this amendment and had it stricken from the bill. He contended that it was particularly favorable to the railroads. As it now is, all corporations may be assessed alike under the provisions of section 60, which provides that the market value of their stocks and bonds shall be sufficient.

Senator Hill was in favor of the finance committee amendment. He held that the courts were the persons to adjust the assessments throughout the state. He held that if the county board of equalization was allowed to do this work, then the assessors could be responsible for what was done, he brought out the fact that the assessor was compelled to come to Denver and swear that the returns made by him were the full cash value of the property in his county. He said that if the county board of equalization had the right to cut this assessment, then it was not right to compel the assessor to take such an oath, and that the county board of equalization should be compelled to take a similar oath.

Senator Newell was in favor of the county board of equalization. He said that he was usually selected with more care than any other officials. He held that with no authority over the assessors, save the courts, the assessor would be an autocrat. He held that the bill as recommended by the senate finance committee was in favor of the attorneys of the state, because it would give them opportunities to get into court by appearing before the court as the attorney for someone who wanted a reduced valuation, while with the county board of equalization anyone could appear there without an attorney.

Senator Ward said it was not the poor people who went before the county board of equalization to get their assessment reduced, but it was the rich, and that these rich men employed counsel and were fully able to go to the courts. He held that the county board of equalization was used more as a political machine than anything else, and that the favored few would get their taxes reduced, while others could not.

Senator Rush was opposed to the county board of equalization. He used as illustration the assessments in Arapahoe county wherein the corporations have gone before these boards annually and had their values as placed by the assessor cut squarely in two. He held that the poor people had to pay the taxes on these cuts. He and the county board of equalization was being sought for by the republicans for political purposes.

Senator Stewart of Pueblo was the first speaker. He launched out into a tirade against the house for making so many changes in the bill. He was against the county board of equalization, and he held that bill as it came from the house was void of all its good features. Later he said: "You have got a lot of corporation crows hanging around these corridors and they have poisoned the people's representation."

The idea of a house taking a revenue bill and cutting it to pieces and all the old, obnoxious corporations laws are placed back is terrible. We have come to the place where the water parts, we are either for the people, or against the people, and we are at that point right now."

The motion to re-invest the county board of equalization failed. The senate then took up the flat tax. The only amendment made to that section came from the house was that the

Montgomery "remedial" bill was passed without debate. This is the first measure to have passed the house over which there was not more or less debate. The bill has for its purpose the collection of the corporation taxes for 1900.

Representative Ballinger attempted to have the railroad commission bills made a special order for this evening at 8 o'clock.

He explained that there seemed to be no time to consider a commission bill during the day on account of the previous special orders so he wanted to hold a night session and decide whether or not such a law was to be enacted. The house was in no mood to consider railroad commission bills so took a recess without acting on Ballinger's proposal.

If you said this or anything like it, you stated things which were not true, either purposely or carelessly, one of which is as bad as the other.

"Instead of paying almost the smallest tax of any corporation in the state, as you are quoted as saying, the Colorado Fuel & Iron company pays a great deal more than any other industrial corporation in the state, and I doubt if you could guess within \$25,000 of the amount of taxes it pays yearly."

"Neither is it or has it ever imported Chinese labor into the state, nor does it import any labor 'take the place of American citizens.' The labor brought into this state is to supply the lack of American citizens to keep mines and individual plants in operation, the operation of which is essential to keep your business going."

"If you are correctly quoted, it is most surprising that a legislator engaged in business should be willing to join the gang of knockers who are so short-sighted as to hate everything they do not own."

"My acquaintance with you leads me to hope that you have been misquoted. Yours truly,

"D. C. Beaman.

"General Counsel."

Senator Seldombridge replied by saying:

"I did not state that the company paid the least taxes of any company in the state but I did say that it paid taxes on only 2 or 3 per cent. of its property. I have no apology to make for saying it has imported cheap foreign labor into this state. The public press has tecmed with these stories for the past two weeks, and it is a well-known fact that the Japanese driven from Florence are today at work in Huernano county. I resent the charge made here that as a business man I have joined any 'gang of knockers.' I want to say the C. F. & I. Co. has no reason to expect unusual favoritism at the hands of the Democratic party or legislature. Its sole policy is to defend the rights of its stockholders to a particular secret order or fraternal organization.

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Absent—Cannon, Chisholm, Dicker-
son, Garcia.

In the main those who voted ay represent the friends of the Bucklin bill, and those who voted no represent the opponents. Two of the members explained their position, one of which was Sprague, who, in explaining his vote, said that he was opposed to the Bucklin bill on its merits, but thought it unwise to take up the valuable time of the house in a fruitless endeavor to kill the repeal bill. The attorney general and other competent legal authorities had handed down a decision that the assembly could not withdraw the amendment under law. Upon this decision the senate voted almost unanimously against the repeal measure, and without the senators' concurrence, the favorable action of the house would be non-effective.

On the vote to accept the majority report, Mr. Sprague voted ay to enable the supreme court, he said, to pass upon the legal phase of the question. Mr. Sprague explained that in his vote today he was not voting on the merits of the bill.

O'Connell explained his vote by saying that while he was against the bill, he did not believe that the present session could rescind its action of a year ago. He said the only vote of the regular session over which he was sorry was the one he cast in favor of the Bucklin amendment. During the debate, Senator Bucklin occupied a seat near the front and kept a close watch on the remarks and votes of the members.

FUNSTON THE GUEST OF CITY OF CHICAGO.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 11.—General Frederick Funston was the guest of honor at an elaborate banquet held tonight in the club house of the Marquette club, members of the Lincoln Lodge also sharing in the entertainment. General Funston arrived at the city at 3 o'clock this afternoon for a stay of two days during which time he will be the guest of the various clubs and of the city as well. At the station he was met by a reception committee composed of members of the city council and members of the Marquette club. He was escorted to the Auditorium hotel where he remained until late in the afternoon when he was driven to the club house of the Marquette club where he was received with a formal reception.

"If you are correctly quoted, it is most surprising that a legislator engaged in business should be willing to join the gang of knockers who are so short-sighted as to hate everything they do not own."

"My acquaintance with you leads me to hope that you have been misquoted. Yours truly,

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ROBERT HOWARD
RUSSELL

Mr. Dooley on the Philippine Peace

By.....
P. F. DUNNE

"Tis strange we don't hear much talk about th' Philippines," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye ought to go to Boston," said Mr. Dooley. "They talk about it there in their sleep. Th' raison it's not discussed anywhere else is that ivrything is perfectly quiet there. We don't talk about Ohio or Iowa oranny iv our other possessions because they're nawthin' doin' in them parts. Th' people arre goin' ahead, garnerin' th' products iv th' site, sardin' their children to school, worshipin' on Sundah in th' churches an' thankin' Hiven fr th' blessin's iv free governint an' th' pro-taction iv th' flag above them."

"So it is in th' Philippines. I know fr me frind, Gov'nor Taft, says so an' they're a man that knows contintint whin he sees it. Ye can thrus' th' fellows taat comes back fr m' jools iv th' Passyfie an' tells ye that thing arre no better thin they shud be under th' shade iv th' cocoanut palm be th' blue wather in th' still lagoon. They mus' be satisfied with our rule. A man that isn't satisfied whin he's had enough is a glutton. They're satisfied an' happy an' slowly but surely they're acquirin' that love fr th' government that floats over them that will make them good citizens without a vote or a right to thrile be jury. I know it. Gov'nor Taft says so.

"Says he: 'Th' Philippines, as ye have been tol' be me young but speechful frind, Sinitor Birridge, who was down there fr tin minyits wanst an' spoke very highly at some length on th' beauties iv th' scenery, th' Philippines is war or more in the beautiful jools in th' diadem iv our fair nation. Formerly our fair nation didn't care fr jools but done up her hair with side combs, but she's been abroad some since an' she come back with beautiful reddish goolden hair that a tiara looks well on an' that is better fr havin' a tiara. She is not as young as she was. Th' simple home-lovin' maiden that our fath' knew has disappeared an' in her place we find ambya, gientlemen, with machuer charms, a knowin' iv Euro-pean customs an' not averse to a cigarette. We have pinaa in her fair hair a diadem that sets

off her beauty to advantage an' holds on th' front iv th' hair an' th' mos' lovely pearl in this ornymint is thin sunny little isle in th' Passyfie. They are almost too sunny fr me. I had to come away.

"To shift me language suddenly frim tu' joolry counter an' th' boodore, will say that naythin' that has been said even be th' gittin' an' scholarly sinitor, who so worthily fits part iv th' place wanst crowded be Hendricks an' McDonald, does justice to th' richness iv thim islands. They raise unknown quantities iv produce, none iv which forchunately can come into this country. All th' riches iv Cathay, all th' wealth iv Ind, as Hogan says, wud look like a second morrow on an Apache wickup compared with th' intold an' almost uninntionable pro-dcts iv that glorious domain. Me business kept me in Manila ou' wud tell yu what they are. Besides some iv our life subjects is gettin' to be good shots I didn't go down there fr that purpose.

"I turn to th' climate. It is simply hivenly. No other wurner describes it. A white man who goes there seldom rayturnes unless th' bereaved famly insists. It is jus' right. In winter enough rain, in summer plinty iv heat. Giv'nally speakin' whin that tropical sky starts rainin' it doesn't stop till it's empty, so th' country is not subjected to th' sudden changes that afflict more northerly climes. Whin it rains it rains; when it shines it shines. Th' wather frequently remains in th' air after th' sun has been shinin' a month or more, th' earth bein' a little overcrowded with juice an' this gives th' atmosphere a certain cosiness that is indescribable. A light green mold grows on th' clothes an' is very becomin'. I met a man on th' boat comin' back who said 'twas th' finest winter climate in th' wurruld. He was be profession a rubber in a Turkish bath. As fr th' summers they are delicious. Th' sun doesn't sit aloft above th' joools iv th' Passyfie. It comes down an' mingles with th' people. Ye have heard it said th' isles was kissed by th' sun. Perhaps bitten wud be a better wurruld. But th' timyachooch is frequently modified be an eruption iv th' neighborin' volcanoes an' th' interheadusion iv Ameriean stoves. At night a coolin'

breeze frm th' crater iv a volcano makes sleep possible in a hammock swing in th' ice-box. It is also very pleasant to be able to cook dinner within wan.

"Passin' to th' pollytical situation, I will say it is good. Not perhaps as good as ye'rs or mine, but good. Ivry waster in a while whin I think iv it, an' ilction is held. Unforchnately it usually happens that those illcted have not yet surrindhered. In th' Philippines th' office seeks th' man but as he is also pursoond be th' sojer, it is not always easy to catch him an' fit it on to him. Th' country may be divided into two parts, pollytically, where th' insurrection continues an' where it soon will be. Th' brave, but I fear not altogether cheery army contrrols th' insurrcuted parts be martial law but th' civil authorities are supreme in their own house. Th' diff'rence between civil law an' martial law in th' Philippines is what kind iv eat'l judge wears. Th' rassult is much th' same. Th' two branches warunks in perfect harmony. We bag thim in th' city an' they round him up in th' country.

"It is not always necessary to kill a Filipino American right away. Me desire is to idicate him slowly in th' ways an' customs iv th' country. We are givin' hundreds in these poor benighted baythen th' well-known, ol'-fashioned American wather cure. Iv course ye know how 'tis done. A Filipino, we'll say, never heard iv th' history iv this country. He is met be waz iv our sturdy boys in black an' blue in Macabebec scouts who asts him to cheer fr Abraham Lincoln. He rayfuses. He is thin placed upon th' grass an' given a drink, a bayin' hein' fixed in his mouth so he cannot reject th' hospitality. Under th' infloence iv th' hose that cheers but does not incite, he soon warums or perhaps I might say swells up to a realization iv th' granoot iv his adoptive country. One gallon makes him give three groans fr th' Constituochin. At four gallons, he will ask to be wrapped in th' flag. At th' dew pint he sings Yankee Doodle. Occasionally we run across a stubborn an' rebellious man who wud strain at me idee iv human rights an' swallow th' Passyfie ocean, but I mus' say 'mer' is these little fellows is less hollow in their pre-

tions. Nachally we have had to take a good many customs frm th' Spanyard but we have improvred or them. I was talkin' with a Spanish gentleman th' other day who had been away fr a long time an' he said ye wudn't know th' country. Even th' faces in th' people on th' streeets had changed. They seemed glad to see him. Among th' mos' useful Spanish customs is reconcentration. Our reconcentration camps is among th' mos' thickly poplated in th' wurruld. But still we have to rely mainly on American methods. They are always used fin'ly in th' makin' iv a good citizen, sh' garrote sildom.

"I have not considered it advisable to intrajoe any fads like thile be jury iv ye'er peers into my admistration. Plain straightright dealin' is me motto. A Filipino at his best has on'y larnd half th' jouty iv mankind. He can be thrild but he can't thry his fellow man. It takes him too long. But in time I hope to have them thrained to a pint where they can be good men an' thire at th' inquest.

"I hope I have tol' ye enough to show ye that th' stories iv disorder is greatly exaggerated. Th' country is pro-gressin' splindly, th' ocean still laps th' shore, the mountains are there as they were in Bliridge's day, quite happy apparently, th' flag floats free an' well guarded over th' government offices an' th' cheery people go an' come on their errands—go out alone an' come back with th' throops. Ivrywhere happiness, contim, love iv th' sther-mother country except in places where they are people. Gaintlemen, I thank ye."

"An' there ye ar'e, Hinniss. I hope this here bad story will quite th' waggin' tongues iv scandal an' that people will let th' Philippines stew in their own happiness."

"But sure they might do something fr them," said Mr. Hennessy.

"They will," said Mr. Dooley. "They'll give them a measure of freedom."

"But whin?"

"Whin they'll sthand still long enough to be measured," said Mr. Dooley.

The Lost Ledge of the Genevieve

And How It Was Found
by a Tenderfoot Expert

By H. W. N.

THE east bound train of the Southern Pacific system had stopped at a small station in western Nevada just long enough for a young girl to jump down from the steps, being pulled with her baggage and the baggage car had discharged a small brown trunk on the platform. The conductor had leaned out from behind the last Pullman and had waved an "all right" to the engineer and the train had again moved on and soon drew out of sight in a cloud of dust. The girl spoke to the man who was wheeling her trunk toward the baggage room and then turned and ran toward an elderly gentleman who was coming toward her. He was a tall, thin man and looked like the pictures of Uncle Sam that one sees sometimes, and had the appearance of being dressed up for his clothes did not fit him and he seemed ill at ease in them. He was very glad to see the girl, who, it turns out, is his niece and is just returning from her last year in Mills college, the school for young ladies which is to the Pacific coast what Vassar is to the eastern states. The girl, Jennie, who had graduated before her in that and other schools, felt that she was leaving all the dear old associations of a life time in that square wooden building lying between High street station on the Alameda electric railroad and Elmhurst, on the Haywards road. She had bidden good-bye to her school friends and had left for Nevada, which she considered was but little short of hell, and had professed several of them that she would write twice a week after she returned home. And here she was nearly home, with her old Uncle John Woodbury, who had sent her to school for the past four years and paid every expense that was incurred, and now, to see the way he glanced at the girl one would think that he was well satisfied with the way the money had been spent. They went out in the wagon that was standing a few feet from the tiny town and hours of, and after helping her to a seat mounted the old bay horse, talking all the time as fast as he could.

On the road home he told the girl all the news, how the railroad that had been hoped for, and which would run within two miles of their home, had finally been given up by the promoters, that the new smelter in a nearby mining town had been obliged to shut down as there was not enough water to keep it running. That the new dam being built by a federation of mining companies which was to hold the waters of the streams high up in the Sierras until late in the summers, was completed. The girl listened attentively to all that was said, occasionally interjecting a question, and finally she said: "And how is the Genevieve looking?" to which the old man replied rather slowly that the ledge was as rough as ever but that the ore was going out of it. "That's too bad," said the girl. "Isn't it paying at all?" "Barely expenses," said the old man.

In the afternoon her uncle made up the news, that the ledge was to be a little stiff at first, but after I had opened up my box of candy he thawed out and over its contents we became quite sociable. "How do you like this theatrical business?" I asked.

"Well," said Tom Tom, "at first I didn't like it at all, but now that I've gotten over my stage fright, and can look at an audience without losing my cue, I find it rather amusing." "I know it's rather important, but when you are telling me how you learned all those things you do?" "Not at all," said Tom-Tom politely. "Do I look like a creature that could tip

over less than one-half what there was last Friday when I wrote you of his crew and had tried to assort the rock and get out less and have it better grade, but this proved too expensive. A few weeks before he had sent 500 pounds to a man in San Francisco to have assayed and tested by other methods than an assastrate, and he had found to his surprise that it contained more values than they had previously expected, but it was still more expensivly encrusted, and he had been having tests made for the treatment of it. He had gotten the report the night that Jennie came home but in the true old Nevada courtesy he had foreborne reading it until he had finished his visit with her. But he had taken it with him and had studied it over there.

The sum and substance was, according to the report, that the ore was fat, containing a large amount of the metal which had tested, reported, that it should be treated by the Washoe process, which called for stamps, a concentrator, grinding pans and revolving settlers, as well as a boiler for hot water, the ore after being crushed through the battery being treated with salt and bluestone. If the tests of this man were correct and his figures right there was a larger profit than there had been before, but the old man was skeptical. I asked him if he had any experience in this and he replied by asking that some of the same ore be sent them again, they received by saying unanimously that "the ore had changed." If the old man could have got hold of some of them it would have gone hard with them.

He succeeded in paying off everything, but to do it he had to use some money of Jennie's that had been lying in the bank for fifteen years, and which he had come to his dead father. He had used it to save the mine and mill from attachment.

The old man now did not know what to do. He could not afford to work a single man in the mine for he did not know where the money was coming from to pay him and there was no use in working in the ore channel the ore of which would not pay treatment charges. He spent several weeks sampling and horning to see if there were not some binder in the rock but it was plain all the while that it was practically the same and he was obliged to give it up. About this time Jennie got some music scholars among the neighbors and she drove the old bay horse three times a week to the different houses and in this way earned money enough to keep the grocer and butcher paid.

The old man finally went over the hill in which the ledge was back of the ledge, to the north of it, and horned some small samples that he had given only a cursory examination to in the years gone by. He saw that while it was extremely low grade yet it was free and that its walls were very much different from the other ledge, this vein lying between granite and porphyry, the other ledge being in limestone which in nearly every case is white. He now investigated the cropping which was closely aligned along in the form of a series of ledges, each one being in a different stage of panning. This took him some time but the result of his investigations was that he drove to a nearby town the following week and brought back a surveyor who made a map of his underground workings with reference to this back ledge and calculated that he would have to extend his tunnel 300 feet further in order to intersect this ledge if it continued to that depth and to the same dip. The old man then went to work on this tunnel, all by himself and worked there all that winter and the following spring and summer. He had got in the distance given him

up on its head and stand there without difficulty?"

I had to confess that he didn't, which, however, made it all the more wonderful.

"You see, it was like this: Sam do you know Sam?"

"No, I don't think I do."

"That's too bad! Sam is nice, in fact, I'm very fond of him, but there is no denying the fact that he is a very unreasonable man—very."

"Is he your master?"

With a decided hesitation, "No, indeed; he's my manager."

"Oh, I beg pardon!"

"Don't mention it. Well, Sam got that maggot in his brain, and although I told him that it was absurd, that you couldn't eat biscuits, nor trumpet, nor do any of the things a respectable elephant would naturally do in that position, he wouldn't listen—and, so I do it. But it always makes me feel very foolish. If I was more slender (then looking me carefully over) how would you like to be made to stand on your head and wave a handkerchief?"

"Well?"

"Well, when it came to standing on my head and riding that bicycle—" and he signed profoundly.

"Was it very difficult?"

"Sympathetically—" I tried to once."

"Well, then you know! It was awful."

"Thank you. I suppose you know that

best seven years, went to San Francisco to buy a plant which was landed at the little station soon after his return home. It took about three months to get it ready to run and the week it started they got the first snow storm of the season and soon after another, which shut them down for the winter, but not before John Myers had proven conclusively to the satisfaction of everyone, himself included, that the ore could be treated by the chemists who had replied by asking that some of the same ore be sent them again, they received by saying unanimously that "the ore had changed." If the old man could have got hold of some of them it would have gone hard with them.

He succeeded in paying off everything, but to do it he had to use some money of Jennie's that had been lying in the bank for fifteen years, and which he had come to his dead father. The next night when the old man came home he brought a large piece of rock with him and asked his nephew what it was. "Do you mean to ask to what age it properly belongs?" said George. "Age be hanged!" said the old man. "Want you to tell me what it is?" After a close inspection of the rock turning its several sides around to the light, the young man finally ventured the opinion that it was "silicous slate." The next night when the old man came home he brought a large piece of rock with him and asked his nephew what it was. "Do you mean to ask to what age it properly belongs?" said George. "Age be hanged!" said the old man. "Want you to tell me what it is?" 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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

REFORM IN SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

ON FEBRUARY 13 the national house of representatives passed House Joint Resolution No. 41, which provides for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution was endorsed unanimously by the committee that reported it, and the opposition to it in the house was so slight that there was no serious discussion of it and the vote was taken without a roll call, the speaker merely declaring that it had received the necessary two-thirds in its favor. This resolution is worded the same as that which had been previously passed by the house and ignored by the senate. In presenting the resolution for final passage, Mr. Corliss (Republican), of Michigan, who had charge of the measure, said:

"Mr. Speaker: It is not my purpose to discuss this joint resolution. This resolution is almost identical with the resolutions adopted in the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses. I have personally discussed it on the floor of the house. It is well known to all of the members, and I will content myself with the reiteration of the remarks of our distinguished speaker in the Fifty-fifth congress when he said that this was a measure demanded by the American people, and that the members of this house, representing directly the people, should pass this measure and continue to pass it, and knock upon the doors of the senate until it listens to the voice of the people."

Nevertheless, there is too much reason to believe that the present senate will prove as deaf to the popular demand as previous senates have been. The joint resolution has been referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections, and there it is likely to remain.

There is, however, a way in which the reluctance of the senate to change the methods of electing its members can be overcome. The Constitution wisely provides that upon application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Such resolutions have already been adopted by nearly the required number of legislatures, one of the latest to do so being that of Nebraska. This Nebraska resolution was presented to the national house of representatives on the day following the passage of the joint resolution above referred to, and in accordance with the usual custom a circular message was also sent to the legislatures of the other states informing them of the action of the Nebraska legislature, and this message was received in Denver a few days ago. Colorado is, as we are informed, one of the states that have already adopted such a resolution for a constitutional convention.

The facts here stated show sufficiently that the movement in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is no longer partisan or sectional. It is, as Mr. Corliss said, a measure demanded by the American people. The only obstacle in the way of its accomplishment is the stubborn opposition of the United States senate, many of whose members could never have reached their present position under a system different from the one now in force, while the theoretical argument in favor of the continuance of the plan of election by state legislatures comes from those who distrust the people and are ever desirous of keeping the public power in the hands of a clique or coterie which may be influenced to do something else than what is desired by the people at large.

BEET SUGAR STATISTICS.

SOME recent statistics published by the department of agriculture are of local as well as general interest.

The total production of beet sugar in the United States in the season of 1901-2 has aggregated 185,000 tons. There are nine factories in course of construction for operation in 1902, including plants at Greeley, Eaton and Fort Collins, Colo., and Phoenix, Ariz., ranging in capacity of daily output from 500 tons to 1,000, the latter figure being the capacity at the Phoenix plant.

The number and aggregate capital of the present and prospective plants by states include the following:

Arizona, two, \$1,500,000.
California, five, \$3,300,000.
Colorado, seven, \$3,000,000.
Idaho, one, \$500,000.
Montana, one, \$500,000.
Oregon, one, \$500,000.
Utah, three, \$2,500,000.
Wyoming, two, \$1,500,000.

These figures show the rapid growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and they also indicate very clearly that Colorado has already assumed the position of leadership in this industry. It will be noticed that Colorado now has a larger number of factories than any other state, and this in spite of the fact that it was one of the latest to engage in sugar-making. The figures presented substantiate the statement made sometime ago that Colorado-grown beets contain a larger amount of sugar than those of any other state.

It would be especially unfortunate and foolish in the face of such a showing to adopt any measure that would endanger so promising an industry as this. The sugar beet is grown by free labor, it is grown under conditions that tend towards a high state of civilization, and social organization. It is an industry that can be made a part of our industrial system without harm or danger to any one, and with important benefits to the sections chiefly concerned and the nation at large. The Republican policy of protection could not find a better opportunity than is offered by the sugar beet industry, and no more serious mistake could be made at the present time than to deny protection to this industry under any kind of an excuse.

The beet sugar growers have a right to expect favorable treatment from the Republican party, and from the United States government, and the figures presented both by the local authorities and the national government abundantly support their claims.

Some rather interesting changes in military commands are expected in the near future. The present commander of the Department of the Lakes is General Otis, who will retire on account of the age limit on the 25th of the present month. General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at Omaha has been assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of the Lakes in addition to his own command. It is stated that General MacArthur, now stationed at Denver, will be transferred to Chicago as soon as his successor can be selected, and Gazette special from Washington says that the present plan is to appoint General Fred Funston to the command of the Department of the Colorado.

A CRIME AGAINST THE NATION.

HERE does not appear to be any danger that this republic will suffer through the lack of someone to maintain the negative on any question under discussion. In even so simple a matter as the protection of the president from the assault of anarchists, a senator is willing to make himself conspicuous by opposing a law which seems reasonable to 99 out of every 100 Americans, regardless of party.

Senator Bacon's idea is that the president is no better before the law than any other American citizen and therefore there ought not to be made any law which puts him on a different footing from anyone else.

But the president is exposed to unusual danger because he is the president. If Garfield had not been entrusted by his fellow countrymen with the arduous duties of the presidency, including the selection and appointment of many thousands of government officials at home and abroad, he would have been safe from the bullet of the assassin. No one would have killed Garfield on account of individual hatred, because he was a good, peaceful and kindly man. The assault made upon him was due entirely to his official acts, done in the discharge of his official duties. So with President McKinley, the blow which ended his life was aimed not at the individual, but his generous, kindly and honorable character would have exempted him even from the hatred of the anarchist, but it was aimed at the official head of the nation, the representative of the law against which anarchy has declared its warfare.

It is only fair and right, then, that the people should enact special laws to protect the president from the special danger to which he is exposed as the representative of the people, and that they should provide proper punishment for the violation of those laws.

It is also true that the evil resulting from an attack upon the president is much greater and more far-reaching in its consequences than comes from an assault upon a private citizen. The interruption of our governmental affairs, the change of national policy, the disturbance of our entire business and industrial world, are some of the things that would be likely to come from the assassination of the president, and such things as these are among the objects of such crimes. Deplorable as the death of any private citizen might be, it could not possibly entail the serious consequences to the whole nation that might easily come from the death of the president.

For these two reasons, therefore, if for no others, it is entirely proper that a law should be enacted by congress making the assassination of the president of the United States a different crime under the law from a murderous attack upon a private citizen. It is a different crime, in fact, and a much more serious one.

UNNECESSARY FEAR.

SO much has been said and written lately about the danger of tuberculosis and the necessity for the observance of proper sanitary precautions on the part of those affected by this disease and their associates, that there is danger of a wrong idea in the public mind that may lead to regrettable consequences.

Dr. John Ingalls, well known in this city, recently wrote a communication to the Journal of the American Medical Association in which he said:

The recent agitation in California shows a growing tendency to make the life of a tuberculous patient miserable. It is said to be done in the interests of the people and for the good of the states that are to bar these unhappy victims. But in fact it is due to nothing less than what may be called tuberculophobia. Physicians are to a great extent responsible for this. There are too many exaggerated statements about the contagiousness of tuberculosis. Here is a city built up almost entirely by its fame as a health resort for lung patients; also because no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet it is a fact that there are hundreds of people in Colorado who came for their health, have regained it and taken up permanent residence, who now advocate the passage of laws restricting others from regaining their health in the same way. A young man from the east went to New Mexico over a year ago. He arrived in a town where he found the people so afraid of a consumptive that it was with the greatest difficulty he secured boarding, and he was unable to find a place in the town where he could rent a room permanently. Disheartened and discouraged he turned eastward again, only to die. Such fear is nothing short of criminal. It seems to me that the medical profession at least should be the friend of the sick. Even consumptives are entitled to some rights.

The plan suggested of isolating them in colonies like lepers is both inhuman and uncalled for. If there is anything depressing to the mental condition of a consumptive it is in being thrown into constant contact with so many other in his own state. Whatever may be the legal right of a state to shut the citizens of other states out from its natural advantages (though we doubt the legality of it) there can be no question about the inhumanity of such a law.

Any physician knows that tuberculosis is neither contagious nor infectious as the ordinary layman understands those terms. Yet we meet with people who will walk a block out of their way to keep from passing one of these poor victims. A few days ago I was called to see a man who works at one of the hotels in this city. He had a severe cold and an accompanying cough. His first question was: "Do you think I could have caught consumption?" I inquired how. "Well," he said, "there were some men stopping here who had it." I found out that the men referred to had stopped at the hotel over night, and my patient had an idea he might have taken it from them as he would smallpox. No word but "panic" expresses the present attitude toward this disease in some quarters.

Dr. Ingalls speaks approvingly of Colorado Springs as a place where no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet even here instances might be cited where wholly unnecessary hardship and wrong have been inflicted because of unreasonable and unscientific fear.

There is need of better and more exact public knowledge upon this subject.

It is not surprising that Japan should feel extraordinary pleasure in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. Its conclusion not only makes it possible for Japan to continue the struggle against Russian aggression in northern China in a way that was not possible before, but it raises Japan in dignity as a nation to a degree never before attained by her. So far, however, the Japanese seem to realize the necessity for bearing themselves with dignity under the circumstances, and thus far the British have had no cause to be ashamed of their new ally.

SUGAR AND MORALS.

THE ALACRITY with which eastern sentimentalists are ready to sacrifice western sugar interests to pay the "moral duty" to Cuba, reminds one of the willingness with which Artemas Ward offered his wife's relations on the altar of his country. Some of the people and many of the newspapers of the east are evidently willing to go to any lengths to convince the Cubans that we love them as our own, so long as no eastern interests are injured thereby.

Also we are expected to admit that the demand of the western sugar growers is selfish and immoral, and that we of the west ought to be not only willing but eager to be offered up for the benefit of eastern trade and manufacturers. The fact that the Republican party is committed to the policy of protection and that specific and definite promises have been made to the sugar beet growers is entirely overlooked.

Now so far as the question of morals is concerned it does not seem that it is any worse for the people of the west to advocate and to work for something that very greatly concerns their business interests than it is for the people of the east to try to get the Cuban tariff lowered in order that they may buy sugar a little cheaper and have a little larger market for their manufactures. But it certainly is a question of considerable moral importance whether the Republican party and the Republican administration is going to keep its word towards the western beet growers and the western sugar makers, and protect them from cheap tropical labor, as it expressly agreed to do.

If the country has a moral duty towards Cuba that has not already been discharged a dozen times over, let it meet the obligation honorably, but let it not be made an excuse for violating promises to our own citizens. Let the nation not put itself in the attitude of wrongfully taking money from the west in order to be generous in its charity towards Cuba.

PUEBLO.

ONE can count himself to be acquainted with what is going on in the state unless he is conversant with the progress at Pueblo. In other part of the state are such large sums of money being spent in ways that are directly productive of immediate results. As a result of the improvements and additions inaugurated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company there is not only an immense increase in the pay roll of that corporation and its business, but every class of business and industry in the city feels the impetus and is making rapid strides forward.

A little folder recently issued by one of the leading business houses of that city gives in succinct form some of the main facts in relation to the city and what is being accomplished by it, and the facts therein stated are of sufficient interest and importance to warrant their reproduction here.

Pueblo, Colorado, is 120 miles south of Denver; 625 miles west of Kansas City; 4,672 feet altitude; estimated population, 45,000; death rate, 9% per 1,000; five railroad systems; largest earning station on the D. & R. G.; third on the Santa Fe; 10,000,000 tons of freight handled in 1901; \$13,000,000 paid for freight; 97,000 cattle received at stock yards; 73,000 sheep; 21,000 hogs; 16,500 wage earners in the city; \$13,300,000 pay roll; 220 manufacturers; did a business of \$45,000,000 in 1901; 32 wholesale and jobbing houses, their trade reaching \$8,000,000; three smelters, employing 2,700 men; steel works employing 4,000 men; railroad companies, 2,300 men; 507 business houses; 45 churches and church organizations; 13 newspapers and publications; one public library, with 14,000 volumes; Andrew Carnegie has given \$60,000 for library building; 15 public schools; 163 teachers; 5,941 children enrolled; \$103,000 paid in 1901 for teachers' salaries; amount per capita for each child, \$17; one flourishing business college; seven miscellaneous schools and colleges; five banks, with \$7,255,000 deposits; 19 hotels; 13 hospitals, asylums, homes, etc.; three theaters and places of amusement; two sanatoriums; one brewery; nine parks and boulevards; 25 miles of street car lines; street cars carried over three million passengers in 1901; 100 miles water mains; one telephone system with 1,600 subscribers; one electric light plant; total valuation of property, \$13,820,000; bonded debt, \$216,900; park and district bonds, \$98,500; outstanding warrants, \$102,000; outstanding warrants will be paid by present city council, or during next 12 months; tax levy, 41 8-10 mills; revenues of city, \$282,000; \$57,000 paid out for public improvements in 1901; over \$400,000 will be paid in 1902 for sewerage; city covers an area of 7,500 acres of land.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

BUSINESS good in all branches of trade; merchants carry full lines and are generally prompt in meeting their obligations; real estate is advancing in price, but is, perhaps, cheaper now than it will ever be again; 440 houses were erected in 1901; three times this number, it is estimated, will be built in 1902; all business and residence houses are occupied, and from 800 to 1,200 four, six and eight room cottages could be let at once and at a fair rental; bankers say deposits are increasing; plenty of money in circulation, and everything, financially speaking, is on the upward trend; Pueblo is the seat of the Colorado asylum for the insane, with 508 patients; one of the largest brick and tile works in the country is located here, employing 550 men; also three of the largest smelters; output of these nearly \$25,000,000 annually; the steel plant, already gigantic in size, will expand from \$10,500,000 to \$15,000,000 in improvements; these improvements are now under way, and when completed, the works will be the most extensive and best equipped of any similar plant in the world; their wire mill covers 11 acres and double the capacity of any other similar mill, the Rio Grande and other railroad companies will spend from two to three million dollars for improvements; new zinc smelter will employ 1,000 men; new pressed brick plant will employ 150 men; a steel wheel and wagon company with an annual product of 5,000 wagons; the street car, electric light plant, telephone system and water works will increase their facilities for serving the public as rapidly as they are demanded; new stock yards costing more than \$100,000 are now in course of erection, will increase in importance each succeeding year; Pueblo's geographical position, supplemented by five trunk lines of railways, traversing countries rich in stock and agriculture, will make it a great live stock and packing center; a new wax match factory, the only one in the United States, is now in operation; Pueblo is the county-seat; while the city's material resources are principally drawn from its industrial and manu-

facturing interests, much of its financial strength is derived also from the surrounding country; there are 40,000 acres of agricultural or irrigated lands; this land produces every crop that can be grown in this altitude, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, alfalfa, etc.; 44,000 tons of alfalfa produced in 1901, valued at \$264,000; 12,000 sheep, valued at \$36,000; 38,000 cattle, valued at \$760,000; 1,200 hogs, valued at \$8,000; grazing land embraces more than 500,000 acres; 3,850 acres in orchards; 3,550 apple trees bearing; total assessed valuation of property, \$27,000,000; tax levy, 9 5-10 mills; county debt, \$350,000; outstanding warrants, \$151,000; 64 school houses in county outside of Pueblo; 60 teachers; 12,228 children of school age in the county; 7,191 instruments filed for record in 1901. The future of Pueblo is assured beyond all question. Every indication points to a rapid and substantial growth along all material lines. It affords opportunities for money making that no other western city offers, and promises a speedy return on all judicious investments.

The showing made by these facts and figures is remarkable one. It is of importance to every resident of Colorado, but it is especially so to the neighboring city of Colorado Springs which has always manifested a friendly interest in the welfare of Pueblo. At the present time, especially, we have the right to believe that the growth of Pueblo will be a very strong influence towards the permanent prosperity of Colorado Springs. The two cities are not and cannot be rivals in any unfriendly sense of the word. Our people are glad to learn of Pueblo's prosperity and to do all they can to assist in promoting its welfare in the same spirit that we know would be shown to us under like circumstances.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

HERE are always plenty of members of congress who will oppose on grounds of narrow economy anything that tends to the general welfare of the country and this is especially so when the matter is not one that concerns their own immediate and personal interests. It is not surprising therefore, that there should be objection to the continuance and extension of the free mail delivery in the rural districts, but it would be hard to find any good or sufficient argument against the system which has been so successful in operation and has been so eagerly welcomed and approved by those whom it is intended to benefit.

That the general intelligence of the people is a benefit to the nation and may properly be made the object of governmental care and expense is so well established as a principle of the American republic that it is no longer subject to argument. And it is of equal importance that the government should do what it can within reasonable limits to promote contentment, morality and high standards of living among its people. The population of the rural districts are especially worthy of attention for two reasons: they are so situated that they cannot of themselves maintain that constant touch with the life of the nation that is possible in the more thickly populated cities, and they are particularly valuable to the government as citizens. Besides that, the work done in the rural districts is of the utmost importance to the nation and it is directly for the national advantage to make country life as agreeable as possible.

It is not fair and it is not right that special favors should be shown to the people of any class or section. The residents of the cities should not be taxed to give exceptional advantages to the farmers. But, on the other hand, the people of the country have a right to expect the same treatment from the government that the city people receive, and the mere question of additional cost should not decide the matter against them. The application of this principle is seen in the school system. It undoubtedly costs more per capita for the child in the country school house than for the city child, but both are entitled to an education and the state feels that neither must be neglected. The same principle applies to the rural mail delivery. It costs more to get the newspaper or the letter to the farmer and the farmer's wife and the farmer's children, but they need them more, and the nation is doing an injustice to no one in seeing that they are served wherever it is reasonably possible to do so.

When the system of rural delivery was introduced by the postoffice department it was with the understanding that it was in the nature of an experiment, and that if it was successful it would be gradually extended to cover a larger area of territory. The experiment has been tried and it has been found to be even more successful than was expected by its founders. There should be no hesitation in carrying out the original purpose. The rural mail delivery should be extended as rapidly and as far as it is possible to do so.

Considerable interest is being aroused in Colorado in the matter of the international dam at El Paso, Texas. So far as the dam itself is concerned, it is not a matter that Colorado cares about one way or another, but the interesting part of it to us is that it involves the question of the right of a state or territory to take water from a stream for irrigation purposes against the wishes of those farther down its course. In this case it is the New Mexicans that are diverting the water, and it is the people of old Mexico that are claiming the water for their own fields and orchards under the pretense that the navigability of the river is being destroyed. If New Mexicans were deprived of the use of the water, the next step would probably be to endeavor to shut off Colorado from using any of the water from this stream, and this case also has an important bearing on the similar controversy over the waters of the Arkansas river, now in dispute between Colorado and Kansas. The whole matter is one that should be settled by the supreme court of the United States as soon as possible, and it will be a constant source of annoyance and vexation until it is settled.

It is a good plan for the United States army authorities to establish a post especially for the care of invalid soldiers, but this post might much better be established in Colorado than in Nebraska. The conditions at Fort Logan would be especially favorable for such a post, and they would be even better near the foot of Cheyenne mountain at or near the place which was gaining so rapidly in favor as a summer camp ground when the outbreak of the war with Spain sent all the soldiers into active service. Both in summer and in winter the Colorado climate surpasses that of any other part of the country, and it is much to be regretted that the government did not take advantage of this fact in selecting the site of the invalid camp.

Michigan congressmen are taking the lead in the fight for beet sugar. As usual, the influence of Colorado is reduced to next to nothing for the reason that her representatives and senators belong to the minority party and are of use only in voicing a protest concerning a question that has passed out of the domain of practical politics.

How the Soldier Is Made at West Point.

MINES AND MINING

GOOD STRIKE ON GOLD HILL.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, March 7.—Thomas Fitzgerald, leasing the upper workings of the Lillie, sent out six carloads of ore this week which constitutes the total consignment for the month. Four carloads of coarse rock are expected to return in the neighborhood of \$10 per ton, while there are two carloads of screenings that will easily bring \$100 per ton.

A heavy shipment was sent out again today by the Last Dollar mine. The consignment consisted of five carloads of ore, all of which was of screening grade and went to the smelters at Pueblo.

It is expected that the new sampler in the course of construction by the Taylor & Brunton Sampling company at the Bull Hill will be ready for ore receipts by the 15th of the month. There has been considerable delay on the building of the plant caused by the slow delivery of material from eastern points. The new sampler is constructed almost up-to-date plan and will have a large a capacity as any in the district.

The Modoc company will not resume work on the new shaft that is being put down on the Ocean Wave until the new plant of machinery that has been ordered is installed. The shaft, which is a very large one, is at present equipped with plant of machinery good for a depth of several hundred feet, but this is inadequate to fill the demands of the Modoc company in shipping the new working shaft to the 1,200-foot depth.

A new large pumping plant has been ordered by the Vindicator company to be installed in the new shaft on that property.

Byron Ray, leasing block 3 of the Vindicator, sent out a shipment of 15 tons of ore yesterday.

The New Zealand Consolidated company, operating the main workings of the Diamond, this week, sent out a shipment of five carloads of ore to the Economic mill in Eclipse gulch.

The Empire State company forwarded its usual production of four carloads of ore this week from the new shaft on the Orphan Belle company.

F. L. Sigel and A. T. Holman of the Vindicator company, and A. C. Adams, who are operating the sub-lease on the Grotto and Accident claims of the Consolidated Mines company on Bull Hill to the Wild Horse Hill, have cut out the main Wild Horse Hill in the top level cut extended from the 1,000-foot level of the Grotto shaft. At this point the vein is good size and although the values are yet somewhat unsteady, good shipments can be started at once from the ore body. It is thought that the screenings will make the best ore at this point in the vein. Assays on the screenings have returned excellent values, though the lessives have not yet had time to get into a shipping condition.

A shipment of five carloads of ore was made yesterday from the Platte of the Free Coinage company by Lesses L. G. Goddard. The ore is expected to return from \$50 to \$60 per ton.

The Findley company has completed the work of sinking to the 900-foot depth and is cutting out a station at this point. Crosscutting will be commenced next week. At present the new equipment of the cage is being installed at the property. There has been no change in managing the directors.

Marshal Bowers, leasing a block of the Comanche Mine, has shipped about 15 tons of ore of \$25 grade in the week that he has done on the property. A shipment will not be made until a new wagon road can be built to the one.

Alex Miller, leasing on the Wild Horse dump, sent out a 25-ton shipment of washings and screenings last week and received returns of \$1,360 for the whole shipment. He will have another shipment ready this week and is expected to have a gross value of \$300.

Shoehurst and Ireland, leasing the south block of the Dague, today received returns from a 15-ton shipment sent out a few days ago. The lot was settled for on a basis of \$32 per ton. Another shipment will be made tomorrow from which better returns are expected.

J. Dowell and Wiley, on the south block of the Bluebird, have received returns from a 20-ton shipment at a little better than \$40 per ton. An important new development in this property has just been made in the 250-foot level where a crosscut has been extended down. A few days ago a vein was broken into and further investigations revealed the ore body assaying better values than have been received from the average grade of shipments.

Swallow & Company, leasing on the Deadwood No. 2, have just received a settlement of \$1,000 per ton. The better grade consisting of 10 tons, brought \$120 per ton, while the 30 tons of the shipment brought \$68.

The Practical Leasing company, working a block of the Trachyte, has just marketed a three-carload shipment of \$20 ore. Another lot will be sent out tomorrow. The bad conditions prevailing in the ventilation of the property has curtailed production and a new lift is being sunk on the ore body.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EL PASO.
Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 8.—The surveyors for the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad commenced work today on the spur to be run on the main line of the narrow gauge on Beacon hill to the El Paso ore bins. It will not take a great deal of time to complete this spur, as there is little grading to do and the mine will have a direct connection with the main line within a very short time.

The work of remodeling and reconstructing the Jackson block of the Columbia shaft of the El Paso also commenced today and large new bins will take the place of those which have been doing service for the past year. The company is sinking to connect with the upraise from the 600-foot level, and the development and improvement work that is under way at the present time will be completed and the mine will be in shape for much heavier production within the next month.

Johnson & Company, on the south block of the Londonderry claim on Bull hill, adjoining the Wild Horse Hill, struck a rich body of ore in a tunnel at a depth of about 60 feet from the surface. The vein which has been opened shows about 8 inches of porphyritic quartz. This quartz streak carries seams of very rich sylvanite and fine gold values, and assays have been obtained running way into the pictures. The men are engaged at present in driving on the north drift and will start a winze within the next few days.

Potson and Clark have what appears to be a very good strike in their lease on a block of the Anaconda company's property that is being operated from the tunnel. The lessees are working at a depth of about 500 feet below the surface and in upraising have come into a shoot of very high grade ore. Just how long this rich streak will hold out cannot at present be determined, as further development work will be necessary to prove up the real value of the strike.

A. L. Arnold will return to Debeque within a few days to look after his interests at that place. He reports that the Debeque and Cockey companies have producing wells and that there are numerous other prospects being started. There are several new derricks and plants of machinery going up in the field which covers an acreage of about four miles square. The oil is of excep-

TO REDUCE UNITED MINES CAPITAL.

At the forthcoming meeting of the United Mines company of Cripple Creek, the proposition to decrease the capitalization will be acted on. It will be remembered that the company has been doing very well lately, having shipped a good amount of ore and started the payment of dividends. There is a probability that it will soon be listed on the local mining stock exchange.

The regular calling the meeting is as follows:

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28, 1902.
To the Stockholders of the United Mines Company:

A deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Mines company for the year 1902 will be held at the office of the company, the same being the law office of Cummings, Hewitt & Wright, at Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock. At the same time the meeting directors for the coming year will be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the annual stockholders' meeting.

A proposition will be considered at said meeting of reducing the capital stock from \$5,000,000 shares of \$1 each to 500,000 shares of \$1 each; the object of said reduction being to avoid the heavy annual tax and other expenses incident to incorporation with such large capital.

A proposition will also be considered of reducing the number of directors from 11 to seven, experience having shown that it is with great difficulty that a quorum of 11 directors can be secured.

If you can not be present in person, please fill out enclosed proxy and send to someone whom you know will be present. If you have no one to whom you wish to give the proxy, please return it in blank to W. P. Alaburn, assistant secretary, who will go in person or send someone in his stead.

J. J. Brown, President.

NELLIE V. ORE DISAPPOINTING.

Returns have just been received on the shipment of ore recently marketed from the Nellie V. property, and which, it was thought, would be sufficient to put the company in good shape again.

The return net to the company was \$616, whereas about \$1,800 was expected. The cost of shipping \$2,000 and drift, it was reported, that the shipment could in some way clear off the liability.

It will probably now be the only way out of the difficulty to increase the capitalization to 2,000,000 shares, unless the property can be advantageously leased.

It is understood that some time ago an offer was made to the company to work the ground under lease. At this time the company was just about on the last dollar of its assets; but the director, Mr. Palmer, did not approve of this policy and offered his resignation, which was accepted. Afterwards an effort was made to get Mr. De La Vergne to serve on the board again but as soon as he learned the policy which had been pursued in regard to borrowing money, instead of accepting an opportunity to lease the ground, he also refused.

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In consequence of this matter then came the sale of all sorts of wild rumors that Mr. Camp had gutted the mine, etc., and left things in very bad shape; but it was learned on the authority of an officer of the company yesterday that Mr. Langley, the mine manager, has been giving close attention to the mine, and that it never was in better shape.

Some time ago he proved rather uncertain in regard to his superintendency, but was persuaded to come back at an increase of salary. This time the Elkhorn directors have decided it might be wiser to look elsewhere.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

GARRETT KEEPS THE GOLD WATCH

In the shoot-off of the tie for the individual state championship at the trap-shoot-off, the honor rested between John W. Garrett and Walter W. Shewell of this city. Garrett, who had retained the lead, which is a gold watch, was a remarkably close one. Shewell had a decidedly off day, and just returned from a business trip of several days and having done no practice for the shoot. He was only one bird behind Mr. Garrett in the total on the first shot, but in fact he was one bird behind in the run of 100 birds, which was the closing string of this event, Garrett getting but four of the pairs. The score in this event was: Garrett, 45; Shewell, 44.

Union has work on the line, a deposit has drawn me good one, between the two, I have a draft meeting with the union is now soon as will be best

CT.
this district of attention end show, es are now

is now

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

Cream

Superlative in strength and purity

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.; CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are imitation baking powders sold cheap by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poisonous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Will Pring went to Colorado Springs.

Miss Bessie Curtis finished her term of two at Amo last week and is now at home.

The Yeomen expect to organize a Lodge here in the near future. Mr. Smith already has a number of candidates.

Mr. Curry made a trip to the Springs one day last week.

Mrs. Conrad has returned from Missoula with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Woodward, and family.

Mrs. Munson spent Friday and Saturday in Colorado Springs.

The Chases, Curtises and Gittings have organized a literary society which meets on Friday evening. A visitor who was present last week reported an excellent program.

Mr. Ben Edwards is hauling baled straw to town.

Mr. Cox, the editor of the Monument Messenger, is back to transact business Saturday.

A. F. Woodward of Colorado Springs was out looking over his ranch Wednesdays.

Mrs. William Sailor and Mrs. Emory spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Fred Sailor, who has been working for the Roby Feed company in Colorado Springs, came home Monday.

Mr. Babcock spent a few days last week in Denver. He expects soon to go to Florence, where he will make his home. Mr. Huntzinger has taken charge of the ranch.

Mr. Waldron and son, Abbott, are fine in El Paso, having moved to Palmer Lake.

Mr. P. B. Blase, ex-mayor of Palmer Lake, was in town Friday and went to the saw mill to see about lumber for his new building at Glen Park.

Will Galley shipped a car of hay to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Miss Lydia Pring returned to her home in Colorado Springs Saturday evening.

Mr. Ed Rupp has finished his work for James and Will Foster and is doing some repairing at Mr. A. S. Peete's.

Mrs. Fletcher, who has been visiting at the Myers' ranch since the first of December, left for her home in California Wednesday.

Mr. Akers of Elton has moved onto the Sam Hill place near Table Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. James Foster of Spring Valley went from Monument to the Springs, Friday, returning the same day.

Mr. Diggs has rented Mr. M. Fraker's ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Fraker will make their home in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Charles Munson was initiated into the mysteries of the Odd Fellows Lodge Tuesday night.

The W. C. T. U. met at Mrs. Sailor's Thursday afternoon. The subject was "Law Enforcement."

Professor Neilson is suffering with an attack of the grippe. He was unable to teach Thursday, Friday or Monday.

One of Mr. S. J. Brown's sons was badly cut on the head by a mule kicking him. He came to town and had the wound dressed.

Little Frances McConnell has nearly recovered from her illness.

Miss Alice Stone spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Sam Hill and sister have moved from their ranch to the parsonage at Table Rock.

The O. E.'s are going to give a ball at Walker Hall March 17. Fine music and a good time is promised to all who attend. Messrs. Lamar, Eppel and Prubles are the committee.

Mr. A. DeHart, the A. T. & S. E. night agent here, has been transferred to Littleton. While Mr. DeHart and family have only been in Monument since July, they have made many warm friends, who regret to see them leave.

Lang Balsam can a few discharge of mucus and so lessens the cough. It heals the inflamed air passages and all its beneficial work is accomplished without a grain of opium.

SUNDAY CLOSING TO BE ENFORCED

The district attorney has issued a writ yesterday against alleged violation of the Blue Laws here. Proprietors of three Colorado City saloons were arrested, charged with keeping their places open on Sunday and the alleged owners of two Austin Bluffs clubs were arrested on the charge of selling liquor without license. Eight men were taken into custody by deputy sheriffs on charges issued by Judge Cunningham in the district court and all were released under bond.

Over two months ago District Attorney Trowbridge sent notices to the dozen proprietors of Colorado City warning them that if they continued to keep their saloons open on Sundays they would be prosecuted. The saloons were closed for several Sundays afterwards, at least the front doors were closed, but it is said that recently one of the saloons has been kept open on Sunday.

Mr. Fred Sailor, who has been working for the Roby Feed company in Colorado Springs, came home Monday.

Messrs. Bert and Harry Donahay of Downs, Kas., came Friday for a visit to their sister, Mrs. Edna Highy.

Mr. John Eppeler has sold his butcher shop to his son, John, and Elizabeth and will move to Elbert. During their stay in Elbert, Mr. and Mrs. Eppeler have made many friends, who regret to have them leave.

Mr. T. J. Brown, a produce dealer of Colorado Springs, spent Sunday in Monument.

Two informations were filed against N. H. Barnes of the Hoffman house, charging him with having kept his saloon open on Sunday. February 23 and March 2, Capasses were issued, but being fixed at \$500 in each case. Mr. Barnes returned home from a trip east yesterday afternoon and was arrested by deputies Dayton and Larrabee. He furnished bail for his appearance in court. The information against Barnes was sworn to by Clyde Allam.

David H. Reese, another Colorado City saloonkeeper, was arrested, charged with keeping his saloon open on Sunday. The southwest which has been reported as suffering badly for moisture seemed to have received a good drenching. At any rate the bear argument was strong and as depressing as traders expect any news to be for some time. In the speculative mind the danger from damaged crops past. This started May wheat 47¢ to 50¢ down at 76¢ to 76¢. Mr. Edgar Wise, who went from here to Colorado Springs to work for the Roby Feed company, has been promoted to manager of the warehouse.

Mr. Charles Munson of Denver visited over Sunday at the Guadalupe Inn.

Miss Edna Guire made a trip to Denver, Monday, returning Tuesday.

Paul Limbach of Denver visited with his father the first of the week.

Mr. Jones has been suffering with an attack of the grippe, but is now on the road to recovery.

Rev. Mr. Bell had an unusually large and attentive audience Sunday night.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mr. Merle McFarland has gone to town on a young trade.

Miss M. Giles has gone to Lincoln, Nebraska, where she expects to visit her sister and perhaps remain for some time.

Miss Maud Howard is visiting friends in Manitou and Colorado Springs.

Miss Bessie Porter, of Manitou, is visiting Mrs. Howard.

Mrs. McMorlan is visiting Mrs. L. J. Woodward in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Charles Woodworth is staying with Mr. McMorlan a time and is helping him in the store.

Mrs. Shoup returned from a few days' visit to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Chalmers came down from Denver and will stop a short time at Crystal.

Mrs. Walter Perl of Denver, made a short visit at Judge Maton's Friday.

Mr. Frank Lott has gone to Cripple Creek to stay for a time.

Mr. Kester has gone to Denver on business.

Mr. George Banks visited Colorado Springs the other day.

Mr. Lyle Warren and Mr. Ed Woodworth spent Sunday in Green Mountain Falls.

PEYTON

Bern, March 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wade, a daughter.

Martin Wolfe of Colorado Springs came up Thursday to look after his ranches.

Mr. J. W. Henderson of Midland City, Okla., has bought the 1,000-acre ranch of W. H. Gandy and has moved thereon.

Frank P. Peet, of Denver, Colorado Springs, a few days last week.

Charles Lathan has returned from Canon City, where he had worked in a smaller mill.

Mrs. M. S. Rossignol made a business trip to Colorado Springs Saturday.

The Misses Carril and Delta G. Dayton and T. M. Joubert visited in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Lyle Warren and Mr. Ed Woodworth spent Sunday in Green Mountain Falls.

JUDGE MORIS GOT VERDICT

Mr. Morris, attorney for defendant, for attorney's fees amounting to \$2,800, was given a verdict for \$1,222 by a jury in the district court yesterday afternoon. The trial began Tuesday and the case went to the jury about noon yesterday. It took the jury less than four hours to reach a verdict.

Mr. Morris sued for fees for services rendered the defendant in mining litigations during 1897 and 1898. The defendant admitted part of the debt. Mr. McDonald was represented by Arthur Mr. McDonald was represented by Arthur.

Trials of the case of the Houston Lumber company against Robinson & Nichols, partners, was begun in the district court yesterday before Judge Cunningham and a jury of six. The suit is to recover \$312 all told to be due on a bill for the purchase of lumber by the company from the company. The case will probably go to the jury some time.

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ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate 1.23

Sodium sulphate 4.49

Sodium chloride 1.69

Sodium carbonate 1.75

Calcium carbonate 7.32

Magnesium carbonate 3.38

Silica 3.62

Oxide of iron and aluminum 4.47

Figures given are grains per gallon.

(U.S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

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and

A specific cure for all kidney troubles

& resulting effects, such as Bright's

Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica

and Inflammatory Rheumatism and

Gout.

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THE STRIKE IN BOSTON

Continues to Increase in Proportions
and in Seriousness.

LITTLE SIGN OF SETTLEMENT

Railroad Says Its Duty Is Prescribed
by Law and That It Cannot
Make Concessions.

By Associated Press.

Boston, March 12.—With 20,000 men here in the quarrel as it desires a request from both sides before taking up the matter. Freight business at the various railroad wharves and docks has been almost at a standstill today, and the moving of accumulated merchandise is becoming a serious matter to merchants.

The strike of coal takers was one of the most aggravating features of the day, and its effect was quickly felt at hotels, restaurants and places having accommodations for only a limited supply of coal.

The brewery employees will, it is asserted, be locked out by Friday if the strike continues, as the supply of coal on hand at the various breweries will give out by that time and work will have to be suspended.

The meetings of the Central Labor union and the Building Trades council tomorrow night are awaited with great interest. It is well known that the Central Labor union is not pleased with the manner in which the present strike has been conducted, especially with the fact that they were not consulted before the strike was ordered. There is a very strong feeling against ordering a sympathetic strike on this account, but it is generally held that all would be better off if it were broken, though the meeting will endorse the strike to the extent of ordering out the 80 bodies affiliated in its membership. It is also believed that the Building Trades council will take some action as a matter of principle.

The effect of the strike is being felt severely in nearby manufacturing towns. At Lynn, shoe factories employing in the aggregate 3,000 hands, have been forced to shut down because of the failure to receive consignments of leather, and some other establishments are running on half time.

At Somerville, a pork packing concern which ordinarily employs 1,200 hands, has laid off about half of the men and will be obliged to suspend operations entirely.

Outside Island assembly and O'Connell assembly of Charlestown, the two remaining longshoremen's unions, voted to join the strikers in the morning. The former controls the men who load and unload the steamers of the Cunard and Leyland lines in East Boston and has a membership of 1,000. O'Connell assembly, composed of men who work on steamers of the "Waverly," "Dominick," "Hammond-American" and "Wilson" Furness-Leyland lines, some 400 in all. The action of these two bodies ties up the entire water front of the city.

Expressmen, who include drivers of the Adams, National, American, New York & Boston Dispatch, and Park & Brew Express companies, consisting of 920 members, also voted to strike, to order out every member in the morning.

"M. A. Hanna,"

The answer from Senator Hanna does not leave a further opening for working for an immediate settlement.

The railroad company against which the strike is chiefly directed, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, shows no inclination to ask for interference by the National Civic Federation, and after the strike had been called, that first, that it could do nothing but let it be handled by the law, but that it is compelled to handle all freight delivered to it whether by union or non-union teams and that it has no option in the matter. This position, it adhered to by the company, may result in

"Until the railroad officials consent to have the differences considered by an arbitration board there is nothing more that we can do. They are obdurate, therefore our hands are tied. The governor and myself have done all in our power to render assistance."

Major Collins received the following reply today to his telegram asking Senator M. A. Hanna to aid him in putting an end to the strike:

"Washington, March 12.—Major Collins, Boston: Telegram received. If you will point out a way I will be glad to be of service. We should have indications from both sides that our good offices would be acceptable."

"M. A. Hanna,"

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the strike being continued.

President Bush of the Club members called on the general in the morning and escorted him to the board of trade. His coming was eagerly awaited by the traders, and they gave him a tumultuous greeting. There were re-

peated calls for a speech, but General Funston declined to respond. The traders were insistent, however, and then, after having been introduced by President Warren of the board of trade, the general briefly thanked the traders for their warm welcome.

From the board of trade General Funston was driven to the stock yards, where he spent three hours watching the various packing processes. He was entertained at luncheon by the packers and then returned to the city, spending a short time at a matinee preceding his reception at the Press club. In the evening he was guest at a dinner given in his honor by the members of the Chicago Yacht club, and at the conclusion of the dinner he visited the theater once more, this time the Studebaker, to witness George Ade's new opera, "The Sultan of Sulu," constructed on life in the Philippines. General Funston will depart for New York tomorrow.

GENERAL FUNSTON HAD
BUSY DAY IN CHICAGO

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 12.—General Frederick Funston was a busy man today. The enterthathers had him rounded up at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and it was midnight before he gained his hotel again. A decidedly interesting feature was General Funston's reception at the Press club. After the handshaking was over a small platform was rolled into place before the general, whose short figure did not reach above the shoulders of several men around him. Homer J. Clark, president of the club, introduced General Funston in a complimentary speech, to which the general responded in a humorous vein.

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FORMER GOVERNOR ALTGELD
OF ILLINOIS IS DEAD

By Associated Press.

Joliet, Ill., March 12.—Former Governor John P. Altgeld died in room 18, Hotel Munroe, this morning, at 7 o'clock. He had been unconscious since midnight.

Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker at a pro-Bor mass meeting last night in the Joliet theater.

Just at the close of his speech, a sudden dizziness seized him and he was assisted from the stage. The meeting proceeded, the audience not realizing what had happened. Mr. Altgeld was taken to the door of the theater, where several vomiting spells seized him. This continued for nearly an hour and was so pronounced that he could not be removed to the hotel. Physicians were hastily summoned. Mr. Altgeld was carried to the hotel across the street. He retained consciousness and urged the newspaper men to keep the affair quiet, for fear of alarming his wife. Shortly before midnight he became unconscious.

He remained in this condition until death. At 8:41 this morning it was thought he had died, but he revived and from that time until shortly before the end showed wonderful vitality, though he made no movement.

The remains of the former governor were taken from Joliet to Chicago in a special train over the Illinois Central Railroad. A delegation of friends accompanied the remains.

CYCONE IN MISSISSIPPI.

By Associated Press.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 12.—A cyclone swept through the southern section of Copiah and the northern section of Lincoln counties this morning, killing at least seven persons and leveling buildings, trees and fences.

Montgomery, a village in Copiah county, on the Illinois Central railroad, was the worst suffered and four bodies are known to be under debris of collapsed buildings there.

The remains of the cyclone, which was taken from Joliet to Chicago in a special train over the Illinois Central Railroad. A delegation of friends accompanied the remains.

IN FAVOR OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE

Senate Committee Has Decided to
Report Hepburn Bill.

WILL SUBMIT THE TESTIMONY

Morgan Says He Will Use All Due Diligence
in Securing Consideration of the
Measure.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on isthian canals has decided by a vote of seven to four to report the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of an isthian canal via the Nicaragua route.

The action of the committee was taken at a called meeting held during the afternoon and came after a brief report by Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee detailing the result of a conference with Secretary Hay as to the status of diplomatic negotiations with the Central American republics concerning the canal. He stated that the secretary had told him that there are no negotiations in progress between the United States and Colombia concerning the Panama route, and that the new minister had not even presented his credentials; but that on the other hand the representatives of this country and those of Nicaragua and Costa Rica had been in consultation and had agreed upon practically all the points to be covered in concession treaties, nothing really being left in that connection but to put the agreements in writing. He had not been authorized to present a written report and would not present any beyond submitting the testimony taken during the committee hearings.

The Hepburn bill authorizes the president to acquire territory for right of way for a canal from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, directs the construction of a canal of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest ships from Greytown on the Atlantic via Lake Nicaragua to Brito on the Pacific under the supervision of the secretary of war, authorizes surveys of the harbors at the two ends of the route, guarantees the use of the canal to vessels of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and appropriates \$10,000,000 for beginning the work.

When the recitation of the report had been completed Senator Hanna suggested that probably the Colombian minister had been detained by untoward circumstances and proposed that action by the committee should be delayed until an opportunity could be had to ascertain Colombia's position.

This suggestion met with a strong protest from the friends of the Nicaragua

route, and Senator Mitchell moved to report the Hepburn bill as it passed the house.

Senator Kittredge moved to amend by postponing action until next Monday but his motion was voted down 4 to 7.

Senator Mitchell's motion was carried by the same vote, reversed. Some of the members of the committee were absent but as their positions were understood their votes were counted.

The vote for the Hepburn bill stood: Yeas—Morgan, Mitchell, Hawley, Platt (N. Y.), Harris, Turner, Foster (La.).

Nays—Hanna, Pritchard, Millard, Kittredge.

Senator Morgan, after the adjournment of the committee said that he would probably report the bill to the senate tomorrow. While he would use all due diligence in securing consideration of the measure, he had no conference with the Republican leaders of the senate as to when the measure should be taken up for consideration. He had not been authorized to present a written report and would not present any beyond submitting the testimony taken during the committee hearings.

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LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

CONFSSION OF PERJURY

* * * * *
 Special to the Gazette.
 Cripple Creek, March 7.—A warrant for the arrest of Eugene Engley was served by Deputy Sheriff Squires tonight. The charge is subornation of perjury. Engley was released on bond of \$3,000, furnished by S. L. McConnell and John Nolen.
 * * * * *

Special to the Gazette.
 Cripple Creek, March 7.—The aftermath of the Kuykendall-Lake trial came today in the district court when C. L. Killam and Claude Maxwell went upon the stand and swore that they had knowingly and deliberately committed perjury by testifying falsely in the attempt to prove alibi for Kuykendall and Lake in the trial. The two men implicated Attorney Eugene Engley and George Wimberly. Tonight informations were filed in the district court charging these four men with perjury, subornation of perjury, and attempting to defeat the ends of justice. The informations were sworn to by H. A. Shipman and R. J. Grant, superintendent and assistant superintendent of Stratton's Independence, Limited. Bonds have been fixed at \$3,000 in each case and the warrant will probably be served tonight.

Since the time they testified in the district court, C. L. Killam and Claude Maxwell have been in the county jail with prisoners. This afternoon they were brought into the district court room for their hearing. Mrs. Rose Redford was also in court to answer the same charge. Attorney Owen Prentiss appeared for Killam and Maxwell. Mrs. Redford stated that General Engley was her attorney, but the court replied that General Engley was in contempt of court and that until he had purged himself of such contempt he would not be permitted to appear for or represent any person. Attorney Robert Graham was appointed to appear for Mrs. Redford.

After a brief consultation, in the district court room, Killam and Maxwell, with their attorney, came before Judge Seeds and sprung the sensation. Both men agreed to go upon the stand and tell all they knew of the perjury they had committed, and which they had acknowledged. C. L. Killam, after being sworn, took the stand and told the following story: "I first knew of this case (meaning the Kuykendall-Lake case) about the time it was set for trial. I was at home most of the Sunday afternoon previous to the trial. During that afternoon I was asleep and when I got up my mother said that there was a messenger for me. After I saw him I was requested to go to the Apothecary. I went there about 8 o'clock in the evening, but the party who wanted to see me was not there, and I went away. I returned again later and about midnight I met Andy Sellers, who told me that I was wanted at a lawyer's office and he asked me if I would go. I told him yes, and we proceeded to the office of General Engley in the Nolen club. He first said that he would go up and see if the lawyer was ready to see me, and he returned in a short time, and we together went to Mr. Engley's office. There was about 12:30 in the day morning. General Engley explained to me what he wanted. He stated that in order to clear Kuykendall and Lake it was necessary to prove an alibi, and he wanted to know if I would go on the stand and swear to the alibi. He said that if I would go, I would receive \$25. He did not state at that time what he wished me to say, but he told me to call at his office again the next morning at 8 o'clock and bring with me two other men who were willing to be witnesses under the same conditions. I went up there again the next morning at 8 o'clock and took with me a man named George Wimberly, and another man named Maxwell. General Engley, Maxwell down stairs and told him to wait until I came back. Wimberly and I went upstairs to General Engley's office and he told us what to swear to. He told me how to describe Friedenstein get on board of the 1:23 electric car, bound for Victor, the morning of January 16. I was to describe Friedenstein as a light complexioned man with "bum" eyes. There was also one lady there that I did not know. Lawyer Hodgson was there. I asked General Engley if it was necessary to have an attorney, and he said it was. We went down stairs and told Maxwell that he was wanted, and we returned together to General Engley's office. Mr. Engley then told old man Kuykendall that it would be necessary for him to raise \$75, and the old man said that while it would pinch him, he would try and raise the money. We were to get our money as soon as we gave our testimony, but I have never received any money at all."

David Attorney Trowbridge, the prosecuting witness, and got the following statement: "I went upon the stand at the trial and gave this false testimony knowingly and testified as I had been instructed. There were no other parties involved other than those whose names I have already mentioned. Everything that I testified to on the stand was false except that I did know Kuykendall. I did not know whether the lady that I saw in Mr. Engley's office was Kuykendall's sister or not, as I do not know her. We were to be paid this money by Sellers and we were to meet at room 8, over the St. office, to have it paid to us. We did not go to that room directly after leaving the court room, but instead went to George Wimberly's room on Mayes avenue upstairs over the Dawson club. While there I was arrested and since my arrest I have been in jail. Lawyer Hodgson came to the see me. He said nothing to me except to me for me to keep a still mouth and stand pat. This was at my cell in the county jail. He first passed the time of day with me and wanted to know how I was getting along. I did not ask him to do anything for me, but I did tell him that it was very funny that after I got in such a hole that I did not have anyone come to see me about it. He said that they would get us out and not to worry. I gave him this statement in my own free will and not for any purpose of escaping punishment. I throw myself on the mercy of the court. In the interview in Mr. Engley's office Mr. Hodgson was in and out many times, and he could have heard all that was said during his presence in the room, if he had chosen to."

Both the prisoners are young men. Killam being about 20 years old and Maxwell, 22 years old. Both were with their mothers in the court room. Relative to the conversation in General Engley's office, Maxwell testified as follows: "Met Killam at Nolen's and he told me to come with him to General Eng-

ley's office and we went up there together. General Engley explained to me what he wanted. I was to be a witness in the Kuykendall case and I was to testify that I saw Friedenstein on the corner about 1 o'clock in the morning. I was to go to Victor and Friedenstein and the two strangers were to get on some train between Cripple Creek and Victor, where I did not know. I did not know Friedenstein, so General Engley described him to me. He told me that Friedenstein was light complexioned, rather tall, full face, clean shaven and that he had "bum" eyes. He told me that he wore a light canvas coat. This was to have taken place on the morning of the sixteenth of January. This statement was made to me in General Engley's office in the presence of Killam and Wimberly and General Engley's and one or two of Kuykendall's sisters."

"The balance of Maxwell's testimony was along the same line as that of Killam. The court carefully examined the witness and noted the fact that Mr. Hodgson had visited him at the county jail, and that Mr. Hodgson had told him to stand put and not say anything and that General Engley had gone to Colorado Springs or Denver to get a writ of habeas corpus and that they would be out of jail very soon. This closed the examination of the two prisoners.

Attorney Graham was granted further time in the matter against Mrs. Redford. Upon motion of the district attorney the contempt proceedings, so far as they related to Mr. Crump, were removed from the records of the court. Attorney Crump as well as Attorney Finkineng and Hodgson were found guilty of contempt and fined at the end of the Kuykendall trial. The court ordered the bonds of the defendants to be placed at \$2,000. Mrs. Redford's bond was made returnable at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon next when her case will be heard. The bonds of Killam and Maxwell were made returnable Tuesday morning at 9:30.

Attorney Engley makes the following statement: "Mr. Kuykendall, Sr., and his daughters came to me at my office on the evening preceding the trial and asked me to assist them by going into the case. At the time I refused to do so for the reason that it would give me time for preparation. The old gentleman and his daughters stated that they had no money, and after considerable persuasion I told them I would do what I could. The old gentleman had but four silver dollars, which he offered me, but which I refused to take. I have not received a dollar for my services in the case. I knew from the start that I was fighting consolidated wealth and the Pinkerton detectives. It was perfectly proper for us to have all sorts of opinions as to what we should do with the Philippine Islands, but for heaven's sake let us keep them to ourselves until every square inch of that territory recognizes the sovereignty of the United States."

General Funston then gave many examples to show that the Filipino leaders were not true patriots. He mentioned the slaying of Antonio Luna who was ordered slain by Aguinaldo. General Funston said that Aguinaldo had told him in regard to Luna's death: "I had him killed simply because he would have been dictator instead of myself." "Would you imagine George Washington doing anything like that?" asked General Funston.

The general said there was not one of the so-called Filipino patriots who could not be convicted of murder if he was tried by a jury. He declared that there had never been a war in the world's history where the soldiers had shown such humanity as had the American troops in the Philippine Islands. He then told of 24 American soldiers who had joined the Filipinos and who were afterwards captured and executed as traitors, and then said:

"There are many men in the United States who did more with their mouths and minds to aid the insurgents than did those poor men with the Krags and rifles. I would rather see those men hanged for treason than to see one of our soldiers dead on the field of battle."

The general then declared the Filipinos could not be classed with the Cubans and he said that if the United States troops should now leave the Philippine Islands there could be half a dozen different kinds of civil war there and that the world would hold the United States responsible for them.

The general said he talked with Aguinaldo on their way back to Manila the Vicksburg and that Aguinaldo told him that neither Dewey nor any one else had promised him anything, but that he and his people had faith in the Americans.

General Funston called on Prince Henry in the afternoon at the prince's apartments and the two chatted for almost an hour.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S THIRST FOR INFORMATION.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Senator Patterson continued his questioning of General Hughes in the senate committee on the Philippines today, taking up the beginning of hostilities in February, 1899. The witness repeated his previous statement that the first shot had been fired by an American. Senator Patterson asked General Hughes if he had any more to say when he said upon hearing the firing at first "that's on."

There was some sparing between the two as on previous occasions, the senator insisting upon a direct answer and the witness upon replying in his own way. "I intend," said the latter, "to answer in the best way I can to cover the whole conditions."

"I wish to answer in my own way as I am informed I have a right to do. I felt that they had made an attack upon us and that we must defend ourselves," he added.

"Did you mean simply that you should defend yourselves or that you should make an attack also?"

"I had no intention beyond what I have stated."

Mr. Patterson then sought to bring out the fact that the attack was made before the Filipino leaders were ready, and General Hughes admitted that the Filipino leaders were absent in a conference at Malojo. He said that hostilities were so active the next day that there was no opportunity to attempt the breach.

General Hughes concerning the effect of President McKinley's proclamation of January 19, 1899, for the extension of the military occupation of the United States to the entire archipelago, asking the witness if there was anything to do but to attack the Filipino forces. General Hughes replied that the policy was to use only peaceful means so long as they were effectual, but when these were exhausted to resort to war.

General Hughes said the Philippines made their best fight on February 5, 1899. He denied that in subsequent battles they were slaughtered, but many were killed, when cornered and continued to fight when they should surrender.

A number of questions were asked by Senator Dubois on points covered by the Philippine government bill now pending in the committee. The heartiest cordiality displayed by the American

thought that white labor would be a total failure in the Philippines and that other labor would be necessary there. The natives are, he said, physically weak and lazy, and the witness thought that they would be unable to import Chinese and Japanese labor, for the present, at least.

General Hughes also expressed the opinion that it would be well to encourage negro immigration to the Philippines from the United States. He added that the colored troops taken to Samar mixed readily with the natives and that many of the latter shed tears when the colored soldiers were removed. Next to the American negro he thought the Japanese most desirable. The Chinese labor was the most available, but there was a prejudice against them on the part of the Filipinos.

Speaker of the American chamber of commerce of Manila, he said, it is composed largely of Englishmen and other Europeans, "who did not care a snap for American interests."

The committee adjourned for the day.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BEAUMONT BOBBER GANG.

(By Associated Press.)

Erle, Pa., March 9.—Bishop Bish Spaulding of the Protestant Episcopal church, died today at the home of his son in this city, of pneumonia, aged 74 years.

DEATH CLAIMED

BISH SPAULDING.

* * * * *

By Associated Press.

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* * * * *

Denver, March 9.—John Franklin Spaulding was born in Belgrade, Maine, August 25, 1828. After attending Bowdoin college and the General Theological seminary, he was ordained to the priesthood of Christ church, Gardner, Me. He subsequently held the parishes at Oldtown, Me., Lee, Mass., Providence, R. I., and at Erle, Pa. He was elected bishop of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico in October, 1878. When first called to the episcopate there were but seven Episcopal churches in his diocese. Now there are more than 100 Colorado alone and nearly all of them were started by Bishop Spaulding. New Mexico and Wyoming were set off as separate dioceses over 20 years ago and western Colorado was segregated 10 years ago. Bishop Spaulding was well known among the western Indian tribes and has performed successful missionary work with them. He established the first Episcopal church in Arizona, the one at Prescott.

ATTORNEY WAS SHOT

IN JUSTICE COURT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Guthrie, Okla., March 8.—In a justice court at Anadarko today, Attorney A. J. Morris was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Attorney H. B. Mitchell during a controversy over a motion filed by Morris to dissolve an attachment. Hot words were exchanged, the like passed and the shooting followed.

ATTORNEY WAS SHOT

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(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

London, March 8.—Through the Aero club, C. A. Pearson, the publisher, has offered Santos-Dumont a prize of £4,000 for an airship voyage from London to Birmingham. No time limit is fixed. The distance is 100 miles. This will be the greatest feat Santos-Dumont has attempted. By request of Santos-Dumont the competition is open to all aeronauts.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR AIRSHIP VOYAGE.

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BOERS CHARGED ON THREE SIDES.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Denver, March 9.—Stewart Hill, aged nine years, died here today from the effects of a bullet wound in the breast received yesterday afternoon while engaged in mimic Indian battle. James Butson, aged 12 years, is under arrest charged with murder. Four boys, all 12 years of age or under, stationed themselves behind barricades 30 yards apart and had exchanged about 20 shots when Hill fell, pierced through the lung. According to the other boys, Hill had stepped out in the open when Butson took aim and fired.

Chief Armstrong, in an interview, said he intended to take measures against those who were responsible for the boys having firearms.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL SIX MILLIONS IN DEBT.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Copenhagen, March 9.—A meeting of the creditors of the late Archbishop Purcell was held today at which resolutions were adopted asking for the discharge of the receivers and appealing to Rome for special collections throughout the United States to wipe out the indebtedness of which there is a balance of about \$6,000,000, including the accumulated interest of many years.

MONDEL REPORTS ON THE IRRIGATION BILL.

(Special to the Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Representative Mondell today presented a report on the general irrigation bill which was framed by western members, and which is now pending in Congress. The report is a comprehensive history of irrigation, and will prove a valuable publication for reference in irrigation legislation.

In the report Mr. Mondell gives a general review of existing conditions in the west, a history of the bill under consideration, and detailed explanation of each of its provisions. He pronounces it to be worthy of support, and on behalf of the bill, urges its passage.

Assuming that the three great parties were honest in their declaration in favor of federal aid in national development by irrigation of arid lands, and that the president, who approached the subject in a spirit of broad statesmanship and with thorough knowledge of the situation, is correct in his position, and that a careful study of the present situation warrants and demands the beginning at this time of national assistance in this mighty work, the bill in question is defendable from any standpoint there is any reasonable basis for irrigating against it, would be prompt and timely, and the work performed by the government will be undertaken by irrigation of arid lands, and carry on such enterprises as are necessary to be undertaken by the government to insure a reasonable, systematic and harmonious development of the irrigation region.

"Assuming that the three great parties were honest in their declaration in favor of federal aid in national development by irrigation of arid lands, and that the president, who approached the subject in a spirit of broad statesmanship and with thorough knowledge of the situation, is correct in his position, and that a careful study of the present situation warrants and demands the beginning at this time of national assistance in this mighty work, the bill in question is defendable from any standpoint there is any reasonable basis for irrigating against it, would be prompt and timely, and the work performed by the government will be undertaken by irrigation of arid lands, and carry on such enterprises as are necessary to be undertaken by the government to insure a reasonable, systematic and harmonious development of the irrigation region.

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"The use of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the territory named for the purposes contemplated, does not pledge the national government to any appropriations directly from the national treasury at any time in the future, for the purpose of aiding directly or indirectly in the reclamation of arid lands; nor can the government be interested in having the moneys promptly and fully paid.

"Private enterprise is stimulated by the work performed by the government, and encouraged by the undertakings now impracticable, by growth in population and extension of lines of communication, will undoubtedly carry on irrigation, development and reclamation in the aggregate, much more rapidly than will be accomplished by the works constructed under the provisions of this bill; but at the most liberal estimate, the increase of cultivated acreage under irrigation, under the most favorable conditions, will be very slow compared with the rapid increase which has been made for the past 30 years in the development of the Mississippi river, and the estimate of the director of the geological survey that within 30 years after the passage of the act, 20,000,000 acres would be irrigated directly through the agency of works undertaken by the government, and 40,000,000 by private enterprises, is certainly high enough, and probably more than can be

MINORITY REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION BILL.

(Special to the Gazette.)

Washington, March 10.—The minority report on the general irrigation bill signed by Representatives Ray, New York, and Jenkins, Wisconsin, was filed today, opposing the bill. The report recites that the proposed reclamation fund is inadequate to irrigate the arid lands in the state named in the bill, and to devote sales lands in one state for reclamation of lands in another is manifestly unjust.

The report contends that it is unconstitutional to improve public lands to render them salable; that the bill gives the secretary of the interior too much authority; that land grant railroads and not the settlers will be the chief beneficiaries under the bill; that there are farms enough and open enough to be irrigated by the settlers, and the estimate of the director of the geological survey that within 30 years after the passage of the act, 20,000,000 acres would be irrigated directly through the agency of works undertaken by the government, and 40,000,000 by private enterprises, is certainly high enough, and probably more than can be

MINORITY REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION BILL.

(Special to the Gazette.)

Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, March 8.—The jury in the case of the People versus William Brooks, charged with the murder of James Roberts, this afternoon at 6 o'clock brought in a verdict finding the defendant not guilty. When William Coolbaugh handed the verdict to the clerk of the court, a large crowd in the court room was deathly silent. The defendant sat between his brother, Fred Brooks and one of his attorneys, J. Maurier Finn. After the reading of the verdict, the brother of the defendant broke down and wept for joy. William Brooks sat immovable during the reading, but after Judge Seeds had said, "You are discharged, Mr. Brooks, he at once went to the jury and shook hands with each juror, as the jury left the box. Friends in the court room crowded around Mr. Brooks and congratulated him. The verdict came as a surprise to many, from the fact that the defendant according to his own testimony upon the stand struck the deceased over the head with a revolver.

The affair took place in the Dawson City saloon on Myers Avenue last Christmas morning. The deceased was a miner and Brooks was the proprietor of the Dawson Club. Public opinion was that a verdict of manslaughter would be brought in. The jury had the case under debate for 39 hours before the verdict was reached.

Two more capsules were served this morning in the perjury matter that has occupied the attention of the district court since the Kuykendall-Lake trial.

Attorney J. M. Hodgson who was associated with Attorney Eugene Engley in the defence of Kuykendall and Lake, was this morning notified by the sheriff's office to furnish \$3,000 bond.

Attorney Hodgson was unable to secure this bond during the day, and this evening he was placed in the county jail.

George Wimberly, the man who was to have testified in the attempt to prove alibi as did C. L. Killam and Claude Maxwell, was arrested late last night, and is now in the county jail, charged with conspiracy.

Wimberly did not testify in the case, and Seller, the attorney Engley's request to testify also has left the camp, and as yet has not been approached by the officers, although an attempt is being made to locate him.

The sensational developments that followed the confession of Maxwell and Killam have been the talk of the camp today. The arrest of Ex-Attorney-General Engley and Attorney Hodgson upon the charge of subornation of perjury has created a sensation not only in legal circles, but among the public generally.

The funeral of E. Kuykendall, the father of Korch Kuykendall, convicted in the district court of assault with intent to kill Lee Clockner, was held this afternoon from Lampman's undertaking parlor and was marked by a feature that adds another sensation to the many wows about the arrest and conviction of Kuykendall and Lake and the death of the father of Korch Kuykendall.

After Rev. George W. Ray, the Congregational minister, had preached an appropriate funeral service over the body of the deceased, Attorney Eugene Engley who was attending the services, stepped forward and with his left hand upon the coffin containing Mr. Kuykendall's body, and his right hand raised toward heaven, said: "Justice will be done. They murdered you, and your death shall be avenged or I shall follow you to the last resting place."

This solemn oath taken in the presence of the dead, and before Rev. Mr. Ray and a roomful of people made a profound impression. After these words, Attorney Engley stepped aside and the son of the dead man, Korch Kuykendall, pronounced the same oath.

The funeral cortège was led by band playing "Home Sweet Home," "Dixie" and "Never My Love."

Friends and relatives of the dead man were in closed carriages. The box with dropped hand covers in one carriage in which was seated Deputy Sheriff Squires, Attorney Engley and Hodgson occupied a seat in the other carriages. The interment was at Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

Among the deeds filed for record today with the county clerk were the following: W. N. Swift to F. M. Woods, lot 29, block 27, Victor, \$1; the Mutual M. & Co. portion of the Chance lode containing .038 acre, \$1; Patrick O'Connor, et al., to the Dead Shot G. M. Co. portion of the Hibernia lode, No. \$800, \$1.

J. E. Kearns, who with his brother, is charged with the murder of Martin Gleason, was released this afternoon from the county jail, upon furnishing \$500 bail. Michael J. Kearns, the brother of the dead man, remained in jail for some time upon a \$1000 bail.

The trial of the two men has been continued until the next term of the district court.

Location certificates were filed today with the county clerk by Reginald N. Strong, for the 20th Century lode, and B. W. Evans, for the Buffalo and Comet Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 lode claims.

C. C. Hasting of Altman, has been arrested upon a warrant sworn out in Justice Harrington's court. Hasting is charged with assault and battery. It is stated that on March 2 while his home was quarantined for scarlet fever, he broke the quarantine and tore down the sign placed by the physician.

In police court tonight, DeWitt DeWitt, who engaged in a fight on Bennett Avenue last night with E. A. Yelton, was fined \$50 and costs.

On the other side attempting to disarm him last night, the revolver exploded, the bullet striking Howard MacIntyre, a 16-year-old boy in the leg.

J. L. Wells has commenced attachment proceedings in the county court against Health & Woodruff, to recover \$12,000 for labor performed in the fall of 1901.

Fred R. Skilpworth, aged 67 years, died early this morning at the home of his son in Anaconda, of pneumonia. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

The funeral of Frederick R. Sipworth, who died early yesterday morning, at the home of his son in Anaconda, will take place from the residence in that town tomorrow, Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The interment will be at Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

Lizzie Ellen, the eight-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Rupp, died this morning at 6 o'clock, at the residence in Gillett. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon, the interment to be at the Gillett cemetery.

Cripple Creek, March 10.—Action under instructions from the district attorney, Fredrick G. Krause, A. D. Lang, Mrs. Harris and W. A. Corson, of Colorado Springs; J. H. Hilliard, J. V. Simpson, G. A. Morris, F. H. Nye, R. K. Sheldon, A. L. Johnson, John Best and E. H. Edwards, of Denver; James H. Henley of Leadville; Mrs. H. B. Stratton of Minnesota; Mrs. B. Sandford of Greeley; Mrs. D. P. Carpenter of Greeley; Mrs. D. P. Kellon of Colorado Springs; Mrs. N. D. Edwards of Colorado Springs, and his wife, O. B. Wilcox, J. M. McFarland, Mrs. Anna Hunter, who was born in Anaconda, and her husband, Fredrick G. Krause, all of Colorado Springs and commenced its annual examination of the books of Teller county. The work will occupy several weeks.

Mr. Krause has done this work each year since 1901.

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and his deputy went up the front stairs from the street, while the under sheriff went up the back stairs. The door watchman offered no resistance and the games were found running full blast.

The gambling room was cleared of players and the sheriff went for a dray, leaving his deputies in charge of the gambling devices. At 9 o'clock a faro table, a roulette wheel and a crap table were removed to the sheriff's office.

Saturday gambling was reopened behind closed doors in several of the houses in the camp. Today was a general pay day throughout the district and the proprietors of the gambling houses were alert to get in line and secure a portion of the miners' monthly wages.

It is understood that an attorney was sent to the sheriff and the Antlers to gamble throughout the camp.

A large crowd congregated in front of the Antlers when the tables were being moved from the building.

The two-story log residence on Bennett avenue, between A and B streets, belonging to Mrs. W. S. Montgomery of Colorado Springs, was gutted by fire this afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock.

The house was occupied by Miss Jeanette Townsend, who conducted it as a rooming and boarding house. The loss of the furnishings is total and will amount to about \$2,000, covered by insurance.

The exact cause of the fire is not known. As far as can be learned, the blaze started in a clothes closet and spread rapidly. Persons who were rooming in the house lost all of their possessions.

The hearing of Mrs. Rose Redford, who has confessed to having committed perjury in the Kuykendall-Lake case, has been continued until the 15th instant.

The hearing of C. L. Killam and Claude Maxwell upon the charge will take place in the district court tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. Andy Sellers, who was brought from Canon City yesterday, charged with procuring the witnesses to testify falsely in this case, and who later was released upon \$300 bond, states that he became interested in the case through Mrs. Rose Redford. He stated today, "I intend to make a full confession in the interest of justice." He was released upon the stand before Justice Seeds. I did not receive a penny for anything I did in this case. General Engley sent me out to get alibi witnesses, and the entire cause of the defense was formulated in his office. I believe that he went to Strong, but I am free to confess that he was drinking and heavily, too, at the time. I took Killam to General Engley's office, and after that I had nothing whatever to do with the game." Sellers is president of the local Bartenders union.

Justice Harrington was kept busy today issuing criminal warrants. James Pickens was arrested upon complaint of Madeline Stevens, who alleged that Pickens stole a gold watch worth \$100 and \$10 in cash from her home. C. A. Norman was arrested upon complaint of W. A. Brown, proprietor of the Colorado Springs rooming house on Bennett avenue. Norman is charged with beating a \$20 room rent bill.

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Articles G. M. & M. company capital, \$100,000, of \$1,000 each share, 10 cents each, were filed with the county clerk today. The directors are William Gesford, C. D. Taylor, H. C. Kinsman, N. B. Hanes and J. R. Goff. The principal office of the company is to be at Colorado Springs, and William Gesford is named as agent.

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD.

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, March 7.)
Proposed ordinance granting a lease on the Prospect lake property was changed in several particulars and again referred to the committee on public grounds and buildings.

Contract for addition to the north end house has been let by the city council.

Telephone franchise propositions were all tabulated by the city council last night.

The mayor used the veto power last night for the first time in the history of the city.

Remainder of city hall bond issue was turned over to a representative of the buyers yesterday afternoon and the entire issue of \$118,000 is now in their possession.

W. S. Stratton has bought what is known as the Foster ranch, located north and west of the new Cheyenne street line.

W. K. Gillett says conditions for settlement of Cripple Creek rate war are very favorable.

Pumping was resumed at the Arnold well yesterday and the management expresses satisfaction with the result of the recent shooting.

Explosion of 60 pounds of giant powder blew up the shaft house on the Zion or Beacon Hill, Cripple Creek, last night.

Extensive plans are already under way to assure the success of the national irrigation congress which is to be held in this city.

Two boys arrested by the police confessed that they were the thieves who plundered the residence of E. M. Cockrell.

(Saturday, March 8.)
An Easter luncheon will be given on Wednesday, April 2, for the benefit of the Boys club.

First baseball game of the season will be played on Washburn field today at 2:15 between High school and Cutler academy; no charge for admission.

Second trial of A. Capahart's suit for \$2,500 commission for selling Siting Bill lobby claims Nos. 1 and 2, in the Cripple Creek district, resulted in a verdict for the full amount demanded by the plaintiff.

Woman's Educational society will hold its annual meeting at Perkins hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Grant Pauley has been promoted to the position of city passenger and freight agent of the Colorado Midland railroad.

Gustav Krause, expert accountant, will formally demand that the contract which he alleged exists between the county commissioners and himself be carried out.

The Caledonian society held its regular monthly meeting at K. P. hall last night. Routine business was transacted.

(Sunday, March 9.)
In the shoot-out of the tie for the individual state championship at the traps, John W. Garrett defeated Walter W. Shewell, thereby retaining the trophy, a gold watch.

County commissioners will plant bromegrass on an unirrigated part of the poor farm and the result of the experiment will be watched with great interest by the farmers of El Paso county.

McCllland and Ruby will hereafter cause the arrest of witnesses who fail to appear when summoned.

Emmett C. Annesham and others have been given authority by the comptroller of the currency to organize the "First National Bank of Colorado City."

Fire which Chief Bayley caused was of incendiary origin destroyed a one-story structure at the west end of Bijou street (aduct about 8:30 yesterday morning; loss about \$400, with no insurance.

(Monday, March 10.)
Ex-Congressman Dorsey, of Nebraska, gives interesting observations on pending legislation regarding Cuban tariff and irrigation.

Maude Courtney, "who sings the old songs," is in London where she has a five months' engagement at the Palace theater.

Cumberland Presbyterian ministers will visit the city today en route to presbytery meeting at Sterling.

M. R. Bright of Pueblo, who succumbed in Buffalo on Saturday, was well known here.

Dr. Gregg starts Monday class for children's bible study today.

(Tuesday, March 11.)
Work on the west end of Grand Junction and Gas company, in the south part of Grand Junction, is being pushed day and night and other companies are working industriously and 30 days is expected to demonstrate whether there is oil there or not.

The Ammons bill requiring the fencing of railroads is now ready for action of the governor.

Governor Orman has asked Attorney-General G. C. Lyle to affirm or deny an alleged interview recently published by a Denver afternoon paper in which he was quoted as saying he believes the snow slides at Telluride were a judgment of God upon union miners.

Stewart Hill, aged five years, died in Denver from the effects of a bullet wound in the breast, received while engaged in a mimic Indian battle. James Butson, aged 12 years, is said to be the youngest.

Mrs. Rose Redford, charged with perjury in the Kuykendall-Lake case, recently tried in Cripple Creek, has made a confession before Judge Seeds of the district court. She does not implicate ex-Attorney-General Engley.

Bishop Spaulding, of the Colorado diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, died yesterday at the home of his son in Erie, Pa. He was 74 years of age.

(Wednesday, March 12.)
Senate bill, known as the Martin amendment to the revenue bill.

The house discussed the Bucklin bill all day and late in the evening refused to adopt a minority report of the constitutional amendment committee which prohibited the consideration of the Adams bill repealing the Bucklin bill to be indefinitely postponed.

A. E. Carlton of Cripple Creek has filed a mechanics lien upon the property of the Clyde G. M. Co.

Adjutant-General Gardner repudiates his interview concerning acts of the miners in Colorado.

Rev. W. E. Edmonson has been appointed president editor of the Denver district of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

and Cooley's watch and chain.

Important meeting of the school board was held last evening and plans for improvements discussed.

Attorney for Miss Farrier will file motion to amend complaint in latter's suit against Rapid Transit company, increasing damages from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

STATE

(Friday, March 7.)
The bodies of W. S. Gregory, George Rohrer, Harry Chase and W. S. Stanley, who were killed in the slides at the Liberty Bell mine at Telluride, were recovered.

A conference of western slope miners was held in Denver last night at which an organization was formed for the purpose of solidifying western slope Timers and demanding their political recognition.

Senate made good progress on revenue bill yesterday, passing over those sections on which controversy is expected.

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Manager Johnson of the Boulder Oil company estimates that the flow of oil from the Arnold well will now average 40 barrels per day.

The union butcher shops and grocery stores in Denver have been closing at 6 o'clock, but at a meeting held by the owners it was decided to extend the closing hour to 6:30; the change to go into effect March 17. The clerks say they will still work 600 stores and 750 clerks will be affected.

A heavy snow fall has been reported on Marshall Pass. It blocks the Rio Grande and the rotaries are at work clearing the road. The wind blew the snow into heavy drifts.

Confession of perjury by two men in Cripple Creek implicates Eugene Engley and others; warrants for arrest of Engley on charge of subornation of perjury was served last night and he was released under \$5,000 bond.

(Sunday, March 9.)
Smelters in Canon City are increasing their capacity.

Writ of supersedesas granted by court of appeals again delays Pueblo's special election for mayor.

Caucus of Fusion members of the senate to decide on action on the revenue bill resulted in a row and contest over disputed sections of the measure will be fought out between the factions.

Governor Orman has received a request from Secretary of State Hay asking that the treaty rights of Chinese at Ouray be protected.

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The chief feature yesterday in the house was a speech by Mr. Burleson, attacking Secretary Hay for his attitude in respect to South African affairs.

Col. Sam McPhail, a distinguished veteran of the Mexican war and civil wars, is dead at his home in Taunton, Mass.

General Julius S. Estey, in command of the Estey Organ company, is dead at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, is to be an established health resort for invalid soldiers of the regular army.

Prince Henry was warmly welcomed in Boston yesterday; the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard.

Following the settlement of the machine strike in San Francisco, nearly 1,000 men sought employment with their old firms yesterday, but of that number less than 100 were given the positions they vacated last May.

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From present indications the Norfolk & Western is by no means over.

The strikers will probably refuse to accept terms of settlement named by the arbitration committee, although strikers and company agreed to abide by its decision.

A notable sale of shorthorn cattle will take place in Kansas City March 19. In the lot are three cows bred by Queen Victoria.

Survey has been made and portions of contract let for grade on the Denver, Guthrie & Southeastern railway. The road is financed by Denver capitalists.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Pfeffer, wife of Senator W. A. Pfeffer of Kansas, is dead.

Frank Henry dined with the Vandervelde last evening; a concert by the orchestra at the Waldorf-Astoria enlightened him.

Colliers of the Philadelphia & Reading coal & iron company closed operations today after being taken down by the floods last week. The suspension

of mining has been ordered by the company.

James Dick, the largest English importer of sugar, perchance manufacturer of

gives employment to 6,000 men and boys.

The main building of the Unity Collar & Cuff company in North Bennington, Vt., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$50,000.

William Hart, of last year's Cleveland American league team, has been appointed to manage the Peoria Western league club. Hart will pitch for Peoria.

Cornelius Van Ness, of Port Jervis, N. Y., has been baptized in the River Jordan. This is the gratification of an ambition of years.

Fire at Beaver Falls, Pa., destroyed the Hotel Royal Club. Loss, \$7,000.

Battle ship Barn, now of stormbound port, off the entrance to straits of Juan de Fuca, was captured by pirates at Port Townsend, Wash. The Barn reports no other vessels off Cape Flattery.

The British steamship Oceanus reports having encountered an immense ice floe about 200 miles off the Japanese coast. It is in the direct path of vessels sailing to the Orient and is dangerous to navigation.

Reports to the headquarters of the Southern Pacific are to the effect that many persons injured in the Maxon wreck are doing well.

Rocky mountain freight division of the Northern Pacific, from Helena and Butte to Hope, Idaho, is tied up by a strike.

(Tuesday, March 11.)
The trial of Stewart Eby, charged with the murder of Frank Richardson, a Kansas City millionaire, was begun yesterday.

A big explosion occurred yesterday at the Nobre Powder works, Keokuk, Iowa, killing a number of people and wrecking buildings.

(Wednesday, March 12.)
Lawyers representing the Northern Securities company are preparing an answer to the bill of equity filed in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota to test the validity of the merger.

The five-story brick warehouse of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, located at Wells and Superior streets, Chicago, was partially destroyed by fire last night; loss \$5,000.

Ex-Senator Alvin H. Urquiza was struck with serious illness last night at Hotel Astor, New York, and died yesterday.

The Spanish minister of finance, Senor Urquiza, has resigned. The premier, Senor Sagasta, declined to accept the resignation of Senor Urquiza but it is rumored that he will pose the question of confidence tomorrow.

At the British cabinet meeting today it was decided that the time had not yet arrived for enforcing the drastic clauses of the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

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THE WEEK IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 8.—The dove of peace which has been hovering over the senate chamber for the past 10 days has migrated. Quarrels, contention, bitterness and strife have followed. The monotonous drone of the reading clerk's voice as he wandered aimlessly through the uninteresting sections of the revenue bill has given way to debate which is not only tinged with, but is full of, charges and counter-charges. Senator Stewart expresses the situation: "We are up against the real thing now." The promise made last Monday by the senators that they would complete the revenue bill to-night will to all appearances have to be amended so as to read some time next month. The trouble has all arisen over a Fusion caucus which was held last night, the object of which was to reach an agreement upon the disputed sections, but the result of which was to end in a row. Just exactly what happened, no one knows, not even the senators themselves, for each one tells a different story, but enough leaked out to warrant the statement that there was no agreement and that the disputed section will be fought out on the floor of the senate. The trouble arose over the assessment of corporate property. Some of the senators wanted to insert a clause which would allow the state board of equalization to take into consideration the cost of duplicating the property, in other words, value it upon the cost of reproducing it regardless of its intangible value. Another cause of the trouble was the attempt to bind the members to the caucus agreement. This latter proposition was favorably considered until it was seen that the senators who favored the valuation of corporate property at the cost of reproducing had joined with the senators who were inclined to be lenient on the mining properties and the two forces were liable to force their agreements, thus binding the caucus to assess corporate property only at its tangible value. It was then that the row began. Senatorial courtesies were lost sight of and personal charges of various descriptions were made. The senators who believe that corporate property should pay according to its full bonded indebtedness, contended that such a procedure would send the Democratic party to a warmer climate, and it only took about 30 minutes for every member of the caucus to express his views as wanting it and the other 32 members to investigate the same climate. The result was that the disputed sections will be open to all the amendments and arguments the individual senators care to introduce.

Today's proceedings indicated that the members were laboring under a strain and only the least disputed sections were discussed. That section of the bill which relates to the county board of equalization held the attention during the day. The house left this board as an appealing and reviewing body. The senate finance committee took this section from the bill and instead inserted a section which gave the right to the courts. Senator Harlow moved to insert the old section. He contended that the board was the people's court and that it was easier to appeal from the assessor's valuation to this board than it would be to go into the courts. He saw no reason for being afraid of this board. He contended, if it goes, county commissioners were elected, the board would be absolutely fair.

Senator Hill was in favor of the finance committee amendment. He held that the courts were the persons to adjust the assessments throughout the state. He held that if the county board of equalization was allowed to do this work, then the assessors could not be responsible for what was done. He brought out the fact that the assessor is compelled to come to Denver and swear that the returns made by him are the full cash value of the property in his county. He said that if the county board of equalization had the right to cut this assessment, then it was not right to compel the assessor to take such an oath, and that the county board of equalization should be compelled to take a similar oath.

Senator Newell was in favor of the county board of equalization. He said they were usually selected with more care than any other officials. He held that with no authority over the assessors, save the courts, the assessor would be an autocrat. He held that the bill as recommended by the senate finance committee was in favor of the attorneys of the state, because it would give them opportunities to get into court by appealing before the court as the attorney for someone who wanted a reduced valuation, while with the county board of equalization anyone could appear there without an attorney.

Senator Ward said it was not the poor people who went before the courts or board of equalization to get their assessment reduced, but it was the rich, and that these rich men employed counsel and were fully able to go into the courts. He held that the county board of equalization was used more as a political machine than anything else, and that the favored few would get their taxes reduced, while others could not.

Senator Rush was opposed to the county board of equalization. He used as illustration the assessments in Arapahoe county wherein the corporations have gone before these boards annually and had their values as placed by the assessor cut squarely in two. He held that the poor people had to pay the taxes on these cuts. He said that the county board of equalization was being sought for by the Republicans for political purposes.

Senator Stewart of Pueblo was the next speaker. He launched out into a tirade against the house for making so many changes in the bill. He was against the county board of equalization, and he held that bill as it came from the house was void of all its good features. Later he said: "You have got a lot of corporation crowds hanging around these corridors and they have poisoned the people's representatives. The idea of a house taking a revenue bill and cutting it to pieces until all of the old, obnoxious corporation laws are placed back is terrible. We have come to the place where the water parts. We are either for the people, or against the people, and we are to that point right now."

The motion to re-insert the county board of equalization failed. The senators then took up the flat tax. The only amendment made to this section as it came from the house was that the

minimum value of corporations to which a flat tax could be applied was reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000.

Representative Lewis introduced an amendment to limit the maximum tax which could be collected from local corporations to \$1,000 annually, but this failed. He then introduced an amendment of the same kind on foreign corporations, and the discussion was still on when the senate adjourned.

Chairman Buckley of the senate committee appointed to draft resolutions of condolence which were sent to Mrs. McKinley, today received a letter from her acknowledging the same.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 10.—The chair is about to sign senate bill No. 3. Senator Ammons' bill in relation to the fencing of railroads was the way Speaker Montgomery announced that the first measure of the extra session had been passed by the two houses and his signature attached would perfect it for the governor. Thus his excellency will on the forty-fourth day of the extra session have the first opportunity to approve or veto the first bill passed.

Aside from that one feature, the day's proceedings were of the routine order.

The house passed the Gunnison canal bill on third reading and the Martin insurance bill on second reading. It also passed on second reading the Dickerson bill reducing the fees to be charged for insuring property in this state 50 per cent., and the Montgomery revenue bill.

Excused—Garcia, Hollenbeck, Sanchez, Stubbs. Total 4.

After half hour parliamentary fight over the Bucklin bill the house went into committee of the whole on the Martin insurance bill and adopted the following exemption clause:

"Subject to the state of Wyoming."

Representative Ballinger attempted to strike out the part of the bill which provides a means for arriving at the value of a corporation. The bill as it now is, recites the usual mode of procedure in such cases, and says, "other evidence may be received and considered." Senator Seldomridge's amendment provides that other evidence shall be received and considered.

The senate spent the day on the revenue bill. Senator Lewis' amendment, placing a minimum flat tax of \$1,000 on all foreign corporations, was lost. The remainder of the day was given over to the consideration of the manner of assessing the intangible value of inter-county corporations. Senator Seldomridge has an amendment, which he will introduce to that part of the bill which provides a means for arriving at the value of a corporation. The bill as it now is, recites the usual mode of procedure in such cases, and says, "other evidence may be received and considered."

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The senate took up the revenue bill this morning and immediately began the consideration of the Lewis amendment which places a maximum limit of \$1,000 to be raised under the flat tax provisions from a foreign corporation. Mr. Lewis' amendment is as follows:

"Subject to the state of Wyoming."

Those who supported the amendment contended that the corporations would pay this sum without litigation while if it was not adopted it would result in dry-rolling many corporations out of the state.

The opponents say there is no justice in refusing to limit the flat tax on home corporations and then placing a limit on foreign companies.

Senator Parks said the tax was a license. He held that last year there was a \$1,000 limit but this was also lost. Senator Farwell moved that the basis be two cents per \$1,000 instead of four cents, but his amendment met the same defeat as did the others.

An amendment to the insurance section was adopted which provides that insurance companies not capitalized shall pay a yearly tax of \$1 per \$1,000 for every \$1,000 of gross premiums.

Senator Tanquary stirred up a hornet's nest by moving that all corporations be taxed in one Denver and one Pueblo paper.

This was a provision of the bill last year and lost the state over \$8,000.

Senator Seldomridge jokingly moved to advertise the list in Colorado Springs to the state board of equalization, in order to guarantee that the people would know that the lists were being advertised. Tanquary raised the point of order that Colorado Springs did not support Democratic paper and Senator Stewart said there was no need of advertising our troubles outside of the United States. Senator Seldomridge replied contending that Colorado Springs had excellent papers and amendment was lost.

The Tanquary amendment providing for the lists to be advertised in Denver and Pueblo papers was lost by a vote of 10 to 12.

Senator Smith was opposed to the compelling of corporations to give data to the state board of equalization of net proceeds, gross proceeds, etc.

He held that many small corporations would be forced to quit business. He held that nearly every small corporation experienced "hard times," and if a statement of net earnings was required during such hard times the company would close the business. An amendment to the insurance section was adopted which provides that the market value of their stocks and bonds shall be sufficient.

The house discussed the Bucklin bill all day and late in the evening refused to adopt a minority report of the constitutional amendment committee which provided that the consideration of the Adams bill repealing the Bucklin bill be indefinitely postponed.

It did adopt a majority report of the order that Colorado Springs did not support Democratic paper and Senator Stewart said there was no need of advertising our troubles outside of the United States. Senator Seldomridge replied contending that Colorado Springs had excellent papers and amendment was lost.

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Senator Ward held that a county assessor could find the intangible value of an inter-county corporation and value his proportion as easily as the state board of equalization could find and determine its proportion of an inter-county corporation.

Senator Whitford offered an amendment to determine the intangible value of the property in his county bore to the intangible value of the entire corporation. Both the Lewis and Whitford amendments were ordered printed.

Senator Whitford's amendment is as follows:

"In respect to every corporation having property and doing business in two or more counties of this state only, other than those assessable by the state board of equalization, the county assessor shall assess that part of the tangible property in the corporation which is in the county bears to its

"Every corporation other than those assessable by the state board of equalization having property and doing business in two or more counties in this state, and also having property and doing business outside of this state shall also comply with the provisions of this section; and in respect to all such corporations, the assessors shall assess that part of the intangible value of any such corporation in the same proportion that the tangible property in the county bears to the tangible property of the corporation wherever situated."

"The idea of a house taking a revenue bill and cutting it to pieces until all of the old, obnoxious corporation laws are placed back is terrible. We have come to the place where the water parts. We are either for the people, or against the people, and we are to that point right now."

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The house passed the Gunnison canal bill on third reading.

The vote resulted as follows:

"Ayes—Adams, Bolinger, Bradley, Burwell, Caley, Cunningham, Gorman, Hammond, Hart, Heartz, Inslay, Judkins, Kennedy, Lorber, Madden, Martin, McGuire, Morris, O'Connell, Pitschke, Plat, Proctor, Rancy, Rawalt, Riley, Schweiher, Stubbs, Taylor, Twombly, White. Total 32.

Noes—Ballinger, Bartels, Beatty, Bell, Briscoe, Davidson, Davis, Dinkins, Dunlavy, Eaches, Fall, Harris, Inslay, Lewis, Lubers, Little, Madden, McLean, Merleth, Montgomery, Neely, Oneal, Park, Platt, Riley, Staelzer, Schweiher, Stubbs, Taylor, Twombly, White. Total 33.

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RUSSELL

Mr. Dooley on the Philippine Peace

By.....
P. F. DUNNE

"Tis strange we don't hear much talk about th' Phlippeens," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye ought to go to Boston," said Mr. Dooley. "They talk about it there in their sleep. Th' rason it's not discussed anywhere else is that ivrything is perfectly quiet there. We don't talk about Ohio or loway or any in our other possessions because they're nawthin' doin' in them parts. Th' people ar-e goin' ahead, garvin' th' products iv th' sile, sindin' their children to school, worshipin' on Sundas in th' churches an' thankin' Hien f'r th' blesshin' iv free governint an' th' protection iv th' flag above them."

"So it is in th' Phlippeens. I know fr me frind, Gov'n'r Taft, says so an' they're a man that knows contimint whin he sees it. Ye can thrus th' fellows that comes back fr m th' jools iv th' Passyfic an' tells ye that thing ar-e no better than shud be under th' shade iv th' cocoanut palm be th' blue waters iv th' still lagoon. They mus' be satisfied with our rule. A man that isn't satisfied whin he's had enough is a glutton. They're satisfied an' happy an' slowly but surely they're acquirin' that love fr th' governint that floats over them that will make them good citizens without a vote or a right to thrile be jury. I know it. Gov'n'r Taft says so."

"Says he: 'Th' Phlippeens, as y've been told to be young but speechful frind, Slinor Blrige, who was down there fr tin minys wanst an' spoke very highly an' at some length on th' beauties iv the scenery, th' Phlippeens is war or more iv the beautiful jools in th' diadem iv our fair nation. Formerly our fair nation didn't care fr jools but done up her hair with side combs, but she's been abroad some since an' she come back with beautiful reddish golden hair that a tiara looks well on an' that is better than havin' a tiara. She is not as young as she was. Th' simple home-lovin' maiden that our f-f-s knew has disappeared an' in her place we find sumbun', gentlemen, with machuer charms, a knowin' iv Euro-peen customs an' not averse to a cigarette. we have pinned in her fair hair a diadem that sets

off her beauty to advantage an' holds on th' front iv th' hair an' th' mos' lovely pearl in this ornymint is thin sunny little isles iv th' Passyfic. They are almost too sunny f'r me. I had to come away."

"To shift me language suddenly fr m th' joolry counter an' th' boodore, I will say that, nawthin' that has been said even be th' gifted an' scholarly sinitor, who so worthily fills part iv th' place wanst crowded be Hendricks an' McDonalid, does justice to th' richness iv them islands. They raise unknown quantities iv produce, none iv which forchunitely can come into this country. All th' riches iv Cathay, all th' wealth iv Ind, as Hogan says, wud look like a second mordgeon on an Apache wickeyup compared with th' untold an' almost unmentionable products iv that glorius domain. My business kept me in Manila or I wud tell ye what they are. Besides some iv our life subjects is gettin' to be good shots un'ld I didn't go down there fr that purpose."

"I turn to th' climate. It is simply hivenly. No other wurrud describes it. A white man who goes there seldom rayturnes unless th' bereaved famly insists. It is jus' right. In winter enough rain, in summer plinty iv heat. Giv'ally speakin' whin that tropical sky starts rainin' it doesn't stop till it's empty, so th' country is not subjected to th' sudden changes that afflict more northerly climes. Whin it rains it rains; whin it shines it shines. Th' wather frequently remains in th' air after th' sun has been shinin' a month or more, th' earth bein' a little overcrowded with juice an' this gives th' atmosphere a certain cosiness that is indescribable. A light green mold grows on th' clothes an' is very becomin'. I met a man on th' boat comin' back who said 'twas th' finest winter climate in th' wurrud. He was be profession a rubber in a Turkish bath. As fr th' summers they are delicious. Th' sun doesn't sit altof above th' jools iv th' Passyfic. It comes down an' mingles with th' people. Ye have heard it said th' isles was kissed by th' sun. Perhaps bitten wud be a better wurrud. But th' timprachoor is frequently modifieed be an eruption iv th' neighboriv volcanoes an' th' intraduction iv American stoves. At night a coolin'

breeze fr m th' crather iv a volcano makes sleep possible in a hammock swung in th' ice-box. It is also very pleasant to be able to cook dinner within wan."

"Passin' to th' politycal situation, I will say it is good. Not perhaps as good as ye'e's or mine, but good. Ivry wanst in a while whin I think iv it, an' illetion is held. Unforchunately it usually happens that those illetion have not yet surrindhered. In th' Phlippeens th' office seeks th' man but as he is also pursued be th' sojery, it is not always easy to catch him an' fit it on to him. Th' country may be divided into two parts. politycally, where th' insurrection continues an' where it soon will be. Th' brave, but I fear not altogether cheery army controls th' insurrocted parts be martial law but th' civil authorities are supreme in their own house. Th' diff'rence between civil law an' martial law in th' Phlippeens is what kind iv coat th' judge wears. Th' result is much th' same. Th' two branches wurruds in perfect harmony. We bag them in th' city an' they round them up in th' country."

"It is not always necessary to kill a Filipin Ameri-can right away. My desire is to libicate him slowly in th' ways an' customs iv th' country. We ar-e givin' hundreds iv these pore benighted haythen th' well-known, ol'-fashioned American wather cure. Iv coorse ye know how 'tis done. A Filipin, we'll say, never heerd iv th' histroy iv this country. He is met be we iv our sturdy boys in black an' blue iv Macabac scouts who asts him to cheer fr Abraham Lincoln. He rayfuses. He is thin placed upon th' grass an' given a drink, a baynit bein' fixed in his mouth so he cannot reject th' hospitality. Under th' influence iv th' house that chers but does not incubitate, he soon warrmus or perhaps I might say swells up to a realization iv th' granforo iv his adoptive country. One gallon makes him give three groans fr th' Constictochochin. At four gallons, he will ask to be wrapped in th' flag. At th' dew pint he sings Yankee Doule. Occasionally we run across a stubborn an' rebellious man who wud strain at me idee iv human rights an' swallow th' Passyfic ocean, but I mus' say mos' iv these little fellows is less hollow in their pre-

titions. Nachrally we have had to take a good many customs fr m th' Spaniard but we have improved on them. I was talkin' with a Spanish gentelman th' other day who had been away fr a long time an' he said ye wudden't know th' country. Even th' faces iv th' people on th' streets had changed. They seemed glad to see him. Among th' mos' useful Spanish customs is reconcentration. Our reconcentration camps is among th' mos' thickly populated in th' wurrud. But still we have to rely mainly on American methods. They are always used fin'ly in th' makin' iv a good citizen, j' garrot sildom."

"I have not considered it advisable to intrajoece anny fads like thrile be jury iv ye'e's peers into me ad-ministrition. Plain straightforward dealin' is my motto. A Filipino at his best has on'y larnd h' jooty iv mankind. He can be thred but he can't thry his fellow man. It takes him too long. But in time I hope to have them thrained to a pint where they can be good men an' thru at th' inquest."

"I hope I have tol' ye enough to show ye that th' stories iv disorder is greatly exaggerated. Th' country is pro-gressin' splendifidly, th' ocean still laps th' shore, th' mountains are there as they were in Brifridge's day, quite happy apparently, th' flag floats free an' well guarded over th' government offices an' th' cheery people go an' come on their errands—go out alone an' come back with th' throats. Ivrywhere happiness, content, love iv th' step-mother country except in places where there ar-e people. Gentlemen, I thank ye."

"An' there ye ar-e, Hinsleys. I hope this here lucid story will quite th' waggin' tongues iv scandal'an' that people will let th' Phlippeens stew in their own happiness."

"But sure they might do something fr them," said Mr. Hennessy.

"They will," said Mr. Dooley. "They'll give them a measure iv freedom."

"But whin?"

"Whin they'll stand still long enough to be measured," said Mr. Dooley.

The Lost Ledge of the Genevieve

And How It Was Found
by a Tenderfoot Expert

By H. W. N.

THE east bound train of the Southern Pacific system had stopped at a small station in western Nevada just long enough for a young girl to jump down from the steps, being helped with her baggage by the polite brakeman and the baggage car had discharged a small brown trunk on the platform. The conductor had leaned out from behind the last Pullman and had waved an "all right" to the engineer and the train had again moved on, and soon drew out of sight in a cloud of dust. The girl spoke to the man who was wheeling her trunk to the baggage room, and then turned and ran toward an elderly gentleman who was coming toward her. He was a tall, thin man and looked like the pictures of Uncle Sam that one sees sometimes, and had the appearance of being dressed up for his clothes did not fit him and he seemed ill at ease in them. He was very glad to see the girl, who, it turns out, is his niece and is just returning from school last year in Hills College, the school for young ladies which is on the Pacific coast what Virginia is to the east. The girl, Jessie Woodbury, has like many other girls that have graduated before her in that and other schools, felt that she was leaving an old dear old associations of a life time in that square wooden building lying between High street station on the Alameda electric railroad and Elmhurst on the Haywards road. She had bidden good-bye to her school friends and had left for Nevada, which she considered was but little short of martyrdom and promised several of them that she would write at least twice a week after she returned home and here was the return, with her old Uncle John Woodbury, who had sent her to school for the past four years and paid every expense that was incurred, and now, to see the way he glanced at the girl one would think that he was well satisfied with the way the money had been spent. They went out to the wagon that was standing in front of the only store that the small town could boast of, and after helping her to seat inside the old bay horse, talking all the time as fast as he could.

On the road home he told the girl all the news, how the railroad that had been hoped for and which would run through two miles of the hills had finally been given up by the promoters, that the new smelter in a nearby mining town had shifted to shut down as there was not enough ore in the locality to keep it running. That the new dam being built by a federation of mining companies which was to hold the waters of the streams high up in the Sierras until late in the summers, was completed. The girl listened attentively to all that was said, occasionally interjecting a question, and finally said, "And how is the Genevieve looking?" to which the old man replied rather slowly that the ledge was as large as ever but that the value was going out of it. "What's too bad?" said the girl. "Isn't it paying at all?" "Barely expenses," said the old man.

"It has not paid since the horse came in last February that I wrote you of. I before. He had discharged some of his crew and had tried to assort the rock and Frank Shaw being the only ones left that you know. I discharged the Chinaman and I have been doing the cooking myself for the past six weeks," said the girl. "I will relieve you of that part of it, but I would like to eat some of the biscuits you make." With such talk as this they made the road so short that almost before they knew it the old horse had pulled up in front of a half dozen little shacks or houses. Several men were on the porch, smoking in the dusk, for it was nearly 9 o'clock, and they all made a stir and the girl heard her name mentioned as they all walked over toward them, one walking to the horse's head and holding him by the bridle. "Go on in, John. I will put the horse up," he said, and the old man and the girl walked into one of the cabins that was dark, and lighted a lamp.

After supper the girl had the men in to enter and tell them all about her graduating exercises, and even had to go and get out her essay, read on the girl, who, it turns out, is his niece and is just returning from school last year in Hills College, the school for young ladies which is on the Pacific coast what Virginia is to the east. The girl, Jessie Woodbury, has like many other girls that have graduated before her in that and other schools, felt that she was leaving an old dear old associations of a life time in that square wooden building lying between High street station on the Alameda electric railroad and Elmhurst on the Haywards road. She had bidden good-bye to her school friends and had left for Nevada, which she considered was but little short of martyrdom and promised several of them that she would write at least twice a week after she returned home and here was the return, with her old Uncle John Woodbury, who had sent her to school for the past four years and paid every expense that was incurred, and now, to see the way he glanced at the girl one would think that he was well satisfied with the way the money had been spent. They went out to the wagon that was standing in front of the only store that the small town could boast of, and after helping her to seat inside the old bay horse, talking all the time as fast as he could.

In the afternoon her uncle came home early from the mine. She saw he was worried a good deal about his business and she hurried through with her work in order to finish the talk they had commenced the night before. Her uncle owned a small mine where he had worked 10 men for the past five years, having all his ore crushed in an arras. There was a small profit per ton on it and he had done well, well enough to send the girl, Jessie, to the best school for girls on the coast and had also saved several thousand dollars out of a pocket that had struck the summer before. But now he was telling Jessie that the ledge had apparently gone bare, the gold having gone out of it. His old tests, the long line of yellow specials that had so often told him that he was getting out pay ore; there was

past seven years, went to San Francisco to buy a plant, which was landed at the little station soon after his return home. It took about three months to get it ready to run and the week it started, they got the first消息 of the explosion and soon after another which shut them down for the winter, but not before John Myers had proven conclusively to the satisfaction of everyone, himself included, that the ores could not be treated. And, after writing a scorching letter to the chemists who had replied by asking that some of the same ore be sent them again, they replied by saying unanimously that "the ore had changed." If the old man could have got hold of some of them he would have gone hard with them.

He succeeded in paying off everything, but he had to he sent to use some of Jessie's old hat when he was in the bank for fifteen years and which had come from her dead father. He had to use it to save the mine and mill from over there.

The old man now did not know what to do. He could not afford to work a single man in the mine for he did not know where the money was coming from to pay him and there was no use in working in the ore channel the ore of which would not pay treatment charges. He spent several weeks sampling and horning to see if there were not some bunches that he could mine and mill at a profit, but it was practically all the same and he was obliged to give it up. About this time Jessie got some music scholars among the prehistoric and Devonian ages. I'll tell you, I want to hear no more about experts," the old man vociferated.

That night after supper and when Jessie was washing up the dishes, her uncle left George on the porch and a slate. Williams was now out over the hills from soon after breakfast until supper time, taking his lunch with him in his pocket. He would carry a light pick with him and break rocks with it and stand and study them for half an hour at a time.

Williams had now gone several hundred feet further than he had expected to have to go but still no ledge nor any indication of one. He had not given up hope for that is pretty hard for the average prospector to do—it is usually all he has left so he kept working away, but he was getting tired of it. One night Williams had returned home earlier than his uncle and was standing in front of the house examining the old man's glass a dark-colored piece of rock. When the old man came up the younger man laid it on the railing and said, "Well, how is the face of the tunnel?" The young man smiled grimly. "What do you call it, uncle?" asked the young man. "I would call it porphyry," replied the old man sarcastically.

The next night when the old man came up again he had broken a colored piece of rock with him and asked his nephew what it was. "Do you mean to ask what age it properly belongs?" said George. "Age be hanged," said the old man. "I want to tell me what it is."

After a close inspection of the rock, turning it several sides around to the light, the young man finally ventured the opinion that it was "silicious slate, serpentinized." The old man smiled grimly. "Any change?" to which the old man replied in that stereotyped way, "Same old thing." "By the way," said the young man, "what do you call the walls of this ledge you are trying to find?" "Porphyry foot and granite," said the old man. "Then tell me how you account for this piece of rock being on the top of this hill, close by the house?" "Rotted up there, said the old man.

"Rotted up hill?" answered Williams. "It might have been packed there by some one," said Myers. "It would have been packed there by some one who had returned brought with him a dead which he had recorded and which needed to be buried in the Genevieve and Amy mines." This Williams did not take to take, saying he would prefer having it given to Jessie, but to this the old man replied that he had thought at first of giving it to Jessie but he later concluded it made no difference, to which remark both Williams and the young lady took no offense.

The mine has proven an extremely rich one and continues in depth to be as rich as where the tunnel struck it. Myers runs in town and whenever a new man comes to town or a strange drummer, old man Myers is sure to tell the story of the mine and of how the college boy came west and showed an old miner how to find a ledge. Myers is now an ardent admirer of all theoretical geology and thinks that exports will be sent by heaven to help out the poor prospectors.

THE LOST LEDGE OF THE GENEVIEVE

up on its head and stand there without difficulty?"

I had to confess that he didn't, which, however, made it all the more wonderful.

"You see, it was like this: Sam—do you know Sam?"

"I don't think I do."

"That's too bad. Sam is nice, in fact,

I'm very fond of him, but there is no denying the fact that he is a very unreasonable man—very!"

"Is he your master?"

"With considerable hesitation, "No, indeed; he's my manager."

"Oh, I beg pardon."

"Don't mention it. Well, Sam got that maggot in his brain, and although I told him that it was absurd, that you couldn't eat biscuits, nor trumpet, nor do any of the things a respectable elephant would naturally do, in that position, he wouldn't listen—and, so I do it. But it always makes me feel very foolish. If I was more slender (then looking me carefully over)—how would you like to be made to stand on your legs and all those things—they were dead easy—but?"

"Well, when it came to standing on my head and riding that bicycle—", and he sighed deeply.

"Was it very difficult?"

"Difficult? scoundrelly? helping himself half of the remaining chocolates—"

"Sympathetically?" I tried to smile.

"Beautifully."

"Thank you. I suppose you know that

I was in school out in Cincinnati, you know Mr. Lockhart—that's Sam—has the only school for the world. Well I just finished learning to stand on my head and could—would you like to show you how easy I can do it?"

"No, no," I cried, backing off.

"All right. It's very easy for me, they brought in that bicycle and showed it to me. I didn't like the looks of the thing, but finally consented to try it—excuse me, do you ever use profane language?"

"Well, eh—you see—"

Tom-Tom looked knowing and winked his left eye, as he continued:

"Well, you know how the blamed old thing acts? It won't stand still. I'd no sooner got my front feet on the handle-bars and start to put my hind feet on the pedal—than it would career off to one side—and down I'd go. Then when I'd get on—well, after my first lesson, that school room looked as though a simoon had done it worst right there."

"I couldn't help it—when I looked at a ring, that compounded wheel just ran away."

"It would smash into anything."

"Why, I was black and blue all the time."

"And Sam—he was shocked. 'What's this?'"

"Sam, he was shocked. 'What's this?'"

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

REFORM IN SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

ON FEBRUARY 13 the national house of representatives passed House Joint Resolution No. 41, which provides for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution was endorsed unanimously by the committee that reported it, and the opposition to it in the house was so slight that there was no serious discussion of it and the vote was taken without a roll call, the speaker merely declaring that it had received the necessary two-thirds in its favor. This resolution is worded the same as that which had been previously passed by the house and ignored by the senate. In presenting the resolution for final passage, Mr. Corliss (Republican), of Michigan, who had charge of the measure, said:

"Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to discuss this joint resolution. This resolution is almost identical with the resolutions adopted in the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses. I have personally discussed it on the floor of the house. It is well known to all of the members, and I will content myself with the reiteration of the remarks of our distinguished speaker in the Fifty-fifth congress when he said that this was a measure demanded by the American people, and that the members of this house, representing directly the people, should pass this measure and continue to pass it, and knock upon the doors of the senate until it listens to the voice of the people."

Nevertheless, there is too much reason to believe that the present senate will prove as deaf to the popular demand as previous senates have been. The joint resolution has been referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections, and there it is likely to remain.

There is, however, a way in which the reluctance of the senate to change the methods of electing its members can be overcome. The Constitution wisely provides that upon application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Such resolutions have already been adopted by nearly the required number of legislatures, one of the latest to do so being that of Nebraska. This Nebraska resolution was presented to the national house of representatives on the day following the passage of the joint resolution above referred to, and in accordance with the usual custom a circular message was also sent to the legislatures of the other states informing them of the action of the Nebraska legislature, and this message was received in Denver a few days ago. Colorado is, as we are informed, one of the states that have already adopted such a resolution for a constitutional convention.

The facts here stated show sufficiently that the movement in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is no longer partisan or sectional. It is, as Mr. Corliss said, a measure demanded by the American people. The only obstacle in the way of its accomplishment is the stubborn opposition of the United States senate, many of whose members could never have reached their present position under a system different from the one now in force, while the theoretical argument in favor of the continuance of the plan of election by state legislatures comes from those who distrust the people and are ever desirous of keeping the public power in the hands of a clique or coterie which may be influenced to do something else than what is desired by the people at large.

BEET SUGAR STATISTICS.

SOME recent statistics published by the department of agriculture are of local as well as general interest.

The total production of beet sugar in the United States in the season of 1901-2 has aggregated 185,000 tons. There are nine factories in course of construction for operation in 1902, including plants at Greeley, Eaton and Fort Collins, Colo., and Phoenix, Ariz., ranging in capacity of daily output from 500 tons to 1,000, the latter figure being the capacity at the Phoenix plant.

The number and aggregate capital of the present and prospective plants by states include the following:

Arizona, two, \$1,500,000.
California, five, \$3,300,000.
Colorado, seven, \$5,000,000.
Idaho, one, \$500,000.
Montana, one, \$500,000.
Oregon, one, \$500,000.
Utah, three, \$2,500,000.
Wyoming, two, \$1,500,000.

These figures show the rapid growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and they also indicate very clearly that Colorado has already assumed the position of leadership in this industry. It will be noticed that Colorado now has a larger number of factories than any other state, and this in spite of the fact that it was one of the latest to engage in sugar-making. The figures presented substantiate the statement made sometime ago that Colorado-grown beets contain a larger amount of sugar than those of any other state.

It would be especially unfortunate and foolish in the face of such a showing to adopt any measure that would endanger so promising an industry as this. The sugar beet is grown by free labor, it is grown under conditions that tend towards a high state of civilization, and social organization. It is an industry that can be made a part of our industrial system without harm or danger to any one, and with important benefits to the sections chiefly concerned and the nation at large. The Republican policy of protection could not find a better opportunity than is offered by the sugar beet industry, and no more serious mistake could be made at the present time than to deny protection to this industry under any kind of an excuse.

The beet sugar growers have a right to expect favorable treatment from the Republican party, and from the United States government, and the figures presented both by the local authorities and the national government abundantly support their claims.

Some rather interesting changes in military commands are expected in the near future. The present commander of the Department of the Lakes is General Otis, who will retire on account of the age limit on the 26th of the present month. General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at Omaha has been assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of the Lakes in addition to his own command. It is stated that General MacArthur, now stationed at Denver, will be transferred to Chicago as soon as his successor can be selected, and a Gazette special from Washington says that the present plan is to appoint General Fred Funston to the command of the Department of the Colorado.

A CRIME AGAINST THE NATION.

THERE does not appear to be any danger that this republic will suffer through the lack of someone to maintain the negative on any question under discussion. In even so simple a matter as the protection of the president from the assault of anarchists, a senator is willing to make himself conspicuous by proposing a law which seems reasonable to 99 out of every 100 Americans, regardless of party.

Senator Bacon's idea is that the president is no better before the law than any other American citizen and therefore there ought not to be made any law which puts him on a different footing from anyone else.

But the president is exposed to unusual danger because he is the president. If Garfield had not been entrusted by his fellow countrymen with the arduous duties of the presidency, including the selection and appointment of many thousands of government officials at home and abroad, he would have been safe from the bullet of the assassin. No one would have killed Garfield on account of individual hatred, because he was a good, peaceful and kindly man. The assault made upon him was due entirely to his official acts, done in the discharge of his official duties. So with President McKinley, the blow which ended his life was aimed not at the individual, for his generous, kindly and honorable character would have exempted him even from the hatred of the anarchist, but it was aimed at the official head of the nation, the representative of the law against which anarchy has declared its warfare.

It is only fair and right, then, that the people should enact special laws to protect the president from the special danger to which he is exposed as the representative of the people, and that they should provide proper punishment for the violation of those laws.

It is also true that the evil resulting from an attack upon the president is much greater and more far-reaching in its consequences than comes from an assault upon a private citizen. The interruption of our governmental affairs, the change of national policy, the disturbance of our entire business and industrial world, are some of the things that would be likely to come from the assassination of the president, and such things as these are among the objects of such crimes. Deplorable as the death of any private citizen might be, it could not possibly entail the serious consequences to the whole nation that might easily come from the death of the president.

For these two reasons, therefore, if for no others, it is entirely proper that a law should be enacted by congress making the assassination of the president of the United States a different crime under the law from a murderous attack upon a private citizen. It is a different crime, in fact, and a much more serious one.

UNNECESSARY FEAR.

So much has been said and written lately about the danger of tuberculosis and the necessity for the observance of proper sanitary precautions on the part of those affected by this disease and their associates, that there is danger of a wrong idea in the public mind that may lead to regrettable consequences.

Dr. John Inglis, well known in this city, recently wrote a communication to the Journal of the American Medical Association in which he said:

The recent agitation in California shows a growing tendency to make the life of a tuberculous patient miserable. It is said to be done in the interests of the people and for the good of the states that are to bar these unhappy victims. But in fact it is due to nothing less than what may be called tuberculophobia. Physicians are to a great extent responsible for this. There are too many exaggerated statements about the contagiousness of tuberculosis. Here is a city built up almost entirely by its fame as a health resort for lung patients; also because no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet it is a fact that there are hundreds of people in Colorado who came for their health, have regained it and taken up permanent residence, who now advocate the passage of laws restricting others from regaining their health in the same way. A young man from the east went to New Mexico over a year ago. He arrived in a town where he found the people so afraid of a consumptive that it was with the greatest difficulty he secured boarding, and he was unable to find a place in the town where he could rent a room permanently. Disheartened and discouraged he turned eastward again, only to die. Such fear is nothing short of criminal. It seems to me that the medical profession at least should be the friend of the sick. Even consumptives are entitled to some rights.

The plan suggested of isolating them in colonies like lepers is both inhuman and uncalled for. If there is anything depressing to the mental condition of a consumptive it is in being thrown into constant contact with so many other in his own state. Whatever may be the legal right of a state to shut the citizens of other states out from its natural advantages (though we doubt the legality of it) there can be no question about the inhumanity of such a law.

Any physician knows that tuberculosis is neither contagious nor infectious as the ordinary layman understands those terms. Yet we meet with people who will walk a block out of their way to keep from passing one of these poor victims. A few days ago I was called to see a man who works at one of the hotels in this city. He had a severe cold and an accompanying cough. His first question was: "Do you think I could have caught consumption?" I inquired how. "Well," he said, "there were some men stopping here who had it." I found out that the man referred to had stopped at the hotel over night, and my patient had an idea he might have taken it from them as he would smallpox. No word but "panic" expresses the present attitude toward this disease in some quarters.

Dr. Inglis speaks approvingly of Colorado Springs as a place where no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet even here instances might be cited where wholly unnecessary hardship and wrong have been inflicted because of unreasonable and scientific fear.

There is need of better and more exact public knowledge upon this subject.

It is not surprising that Japan should feel extraordinary pleasure in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. Its conclusion not only makes it possible for Japan to continue the struggle against Russian aggression in northern China in a way that was not possible before, but it raises Japan in dignity as a nation to a degree never before attained by her. So far, however, the Japanese seem to realize the necessity for bearing themselves with dignity under the circumstances, and thus far the British have had no cause to be ashamed of their new ally.

SUGAR AND MORALS.

THIS ALACRITY with which eastern sentimentalists are ready to sacrifice western sugar interests to pay the "moral duty" to Cuba, reminds one of the willingness with which Artemas Ward offered his wife's relations on the altar of his country. Some of the people and many of the newspapers of the east are evidently willing to go to any lengths to convince the Cubans that we love them as our own, so long as no eastern interests are injured thereby.

Also we are expected to admit that the demand of the western sugar growers is selfish and immoral, and that we of the west ought to be not only willing but eager to be offered up for the benefit of eastern trade and manufactures. The fact that the Republican party is committed to the policy of protection and that specific and definite promises have been made to the sugar beet growers is entirely overlooked.

Now so far as the question of morals is concerned, it does not seem that it is any worse for the people of the west to advocate and to work for something that very greatly concerns their business interests than it is for the people of the east to try to get the Cuban tariff lowered in order that they may buy sugar a little cheaper and have a little larger market for their manufactures. But it certainly is a question of considerable moral importance whether the Republican party and the Republican administration is going to keep its word, towards the western beet growers and the western sugar makers, and protect them from cheap tropical labor, as it expressly agreed to do.

If the country has a moral duty towards Cuba that has not already been discharged a dozen times over, let it meet the obligation honorably, but let it not be made an excuse for violating promises to our own citizens. Let the nation not put itself in the attitude of wrongfully taking money from the west in order to be generous in its charity towards Cuba.

PUEBLO.

No one can count himself to be acquainted with what is going on in the state unless he is conversant with the progress at Pueblo. In no other part of the state are such large sums of money being spent in ways that are directly productive of immediate results. As a result of the improvements and additions inaugurated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company there is not only an immense increase in the pay roll of that corporation and its business, but every class of business and industry in the city feels the impetus and is making rapid strides forward.

A little folder recently issued by one of the leading business houses of that city gives in succinct form some of the main facts in relation to the city and what is being accomplished by it, and the facts therein stated are of sufficient interest and importance to warrant their reproduction here.

Pueblo, Colorado, is 120 miles south of Denver; 625 miles west of Kansas City; 4,672 feet altitude; estimated population, 45,000; death rate, 9% per 1,000; five railroad systems; largest earning station on the D. & R. G.; third on the Santa Fe; 10,000,000 tons of freight handled in 1901; \$13,000,000 paid for freight; 97,000 cattle received at stock yards, 73,000 sheep, 21,000 hogs; 16,500 wage earners in the city; \$13,300,000 pay roll; 220 manufacturers; did a business of \$45,000,000 in 1901; 32 wholesale and jobbing houses, their trade reaching \$8,000,000; three smelters, employing 2,700 men; steel works employing 4,000 men; railroad companies, 2,300 men; 507 business houses; 45 churches and church organizations; 13 newspapers and publications; one public library, with 14,000 volumes; Andrew Carnegie has given \$60,000 for library building; 15 public schools; 163 teachers; 5,941 children enrolled; \$103,000 paid in 1901 for teachers' salaries; amount per capita for each child, \$17; one flourishing business college; seven miscellaneous schools and colleges; five banks, with \$7,255,000 deposits; 10 hotels; 13 hospitals, asylums, homes, etc.; three theaters and places of amusement; two sanitariums; one brewery; nine parks and boulevards; 25 miles of street car lines; street cars carried over three million passengers in 1901; 100 miles water mains; one telephone system with 1,600 subscribers; one electric light plant; total valuation of property, \$13,852,000; bonded debt, \$216,000; park and district bonds, \$98,500; outstanding warrants, \$102,000; outstanding warrants will be paid by present city council, or during next 12 months; tax levy, 41 8-10 mills; revenues of city, \$382,000; \$57,000 paid out for public improvements in 1901; over \$400,000 will be paid in 1902 for sewerage; city covers an area of 7,500 acres of land.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Business good in all branches of trade; merchants carry full lines and are generally prompt in meeting their obligations; real estate is advancing in price, but is, perhaps, cheaper now than it will ever be again; 440 houses were erected in 1901; three times this number, it is estimated, will be built in 1902; all business and residence houses are occupied, and from 830 to 1,200 four, six and eight room cottages could be let at once and at a fair rental; bankers say deposits are increasing; plenty of money in circulation, and everything, financially speaking, is on the upward trend; Pueblo is the seat of the Colorado asylum for the insane, with 508 patients; one of the largest brick and tile works in the country is located here, employing 550 men; also three of the largest smelters; output of these nearly \$25,000,000 annually; the steel plant, already gigantic in size, will expend from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in improvements; these improvements are now under way, and, when completed, the works will be the most extensive and best equipped of any similar plant in the world; their wire mill covers 11 acres and is double the capacity of any other similar mill; the Rio Grande and other railroad companies will spend from two to three million dollars for improvements; new zinc smelter will employ 1,000 men; new pressed brick plants will employ 150 men; a steel wheel and wagon company, with an annual product of 5,000 wagons; the street car, electric light plant, telephone system and water works will increase their facilities for serving the public as rapidly as they are demanded; new stock yards costing more than \$100,000 are now in course of erection, will increase in importance each succeeding year; Pueblo's geographical position, supplemented by five trunk lines of railways, traversing countries rich in stock and agriculture, will make it a great live stock and packing center; a new wax match factory, the only one in the United States, is now in operation; Pueblo is the county seat; while the city's material resources are principally drawn from its industrial and manu-

facturing interests, much of its financial strength is derived also from the surrounding country; there are 40,000 acres of agricultural or irrigated lands; this land produces every crop that can be grown in this altitude; wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, alfalfa, etc.; 44,000 tons of alfalfa produced in 1901, valued at \$264,000; 12,000 sheep, valued at \$36,000; 38,000 cattle, valued at \$760,000; 1,200 hogs, valued at \$3,000; grazing land embraces more than 500,000 acres; 3,550 acres in orchards; 3,550 apple trees bearing; total assessed valuation of property, \$27,000,000; tax levy, 9 5-10 mills; county debt, \$350,000; outstanding warrants, \$151,000; 64 school houses in county outside of Pueblo; 60 teachers; 12,228 children of school age in the county; 7,191 instruments filed for record in 1901. The future of Pueblo is assured beyond all question. Every indication points to a rapid and substantial growth along all material lines. It affords opportunities for money making that no other western city offers, and promises a speedy return on all judicious investments.

The showing made by these facts and figures is a remarkable one. It is of importance to every resident of Colorado, but it is especially so to the neighboring city of Colorado Springs which has always manifested a friendly interest in the welfare of Pueblo. At the present time, especially, we have the right to believe that the growth of Pueblo will be a very strong influence towards the permanent prosperity of Colorado Springs. The two cities are not and cannot be rivals in any unfriendly sense of the word. Our people are glad to learn of Pueblo's prosperity and to do all they can to assist in promoting its welfare in the same spirit that we know would be shown to us under like circumstances.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

THERE are always plenty of members of congress who will oppose on grounds of narrow economy anything that tends to the general welfare of the country and this is especially so when the matter is not one that concerns their own immediate and personal interests. It is not surprising therefore, that there should be objection to the continuance and extension of the free mail delivery in the rural districts, but it would be hard to find any good or sufficient argument against the system which has been so successful in operation and has been so eagerly welcomed and approved by those whom it is intended to benefit.

That the general intelligence of the people is a benefit to the nation and may properly be made the object of governmental care and expense is so well established as a principle of the American republic that it is no longer subject to argument. And it is of equal importance that the government should do what it can within reasonable limits to promote contentment, morality and high standards of living among its people. The population of the rural districts are especially worthy of attention for two reasons: they are so situated that they cannot of themselves maintain that constant touch with the life of the nation that is possible in the more thickly populated cities, and they are particularly valuable to the government as citizens. Besides that, the work done in the rural districts is of the utmost importance to the nation and it is directly for the national advantage to make country life as agreeable as possible.

It is not fair and it is not right that special favors should be shown to the people of any class or section. The residents of the cities should not be taxed to give exceptional advantages to the farmers. But, on the other hand, the people of the country have a right to expect the same treatment from the government that the city people receive, and the mere question of additional cost should not decide the matter against them. The application of this principle is seen in the school system. It undoubtedly costs more per capita for the child in the country school house than for the city child, but both are entitled to an education and the state feels that neither must be neglected. The same principle applies to the rural mail delivery. It costs more to get the newspaper or the letter to the farmer and the farmer's wife and the farmer's children, but they need them more, and the nation is doing an injustice to no one in seeing that they are served wherever it is reasonably possible to do so.

When the system of rural delivery was introduced by the postoffice department it was with the understanding that it was in the nature of an experiment, and that if it was successful it would be gradually extended to cover a larger area of territory. The experiment has been tried and it has been found to be even more successful than was expected by its founders. There should be no hesitation in carrying out the original purpose. The rural mail delivery should be extended as rapidly and as far as it is possible to do so.

Considerable interest is being aroused in Colorado in the matter of the international dam at El Paso, Texas. So far as the dam itself is concerned, it is not a matter that Colorado cares about one way or another, but the interesting part of it to us is that it involves the question of the right of a state or territory to take water from a stream for irrigation purposes against the wishes of those farther down its course. In this case it is the New Mexicans that are diverting the water, and it is the people of old Mexico that are claiming the water for their own fields and orchards under the pretense that the navigability of the river is being destroyed. If New Mexicans were deprived of the use of the water, the next step would probably be to endeavor to shut off Colorado from using any of the water from this stream, and this case also has an important bearing on the similar controversy over the waters of the Arkansas river, now in dispute between Colorado and Kansas. The whole matter is one that should be settled by the supreme court of the United States as soon as possible, and it will be a constant source of annoyance and vexation until it is settled.

It is a good plan for the United States army authorities to establish a post especially for the care of invalid soldiers, but this post might much better be established in Colorado than in Nebraska. The conditions at Fort Logan would be especially favorable for such a post, and they would be even better near the foot of Cheyenne mountain at or near the place which was galloping so rapidly in favor as a summer camp ground when the outbreak of the war with Spain sent all the soldiers into active service. Both in summer and in winter the Colorado climate surpasses that of any other part of the country, and it is much to be regretted that the government did not take advantage of this fact in selecting the site of the invalid camp.

Michigan congressmen are taking the lead in the fight for beet sugar. As usual, the influence of Colorado is reduced to next to nothing for the reason that her representatives and senators belong to the minority party and are of use only in voicing a protest concerning a question that has passed out of the domain of practical politics.

PAGE FOR WOMEN

Edited By Ella Celeste Adams

THE sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Those deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of unbroken thread.
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no triumphs, ring no bells;
The book of life the shining record tells,
The love shall chant its own Beatitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Says, "I like thy sightly lips shall make thee glad."
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.
Then shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou rendest.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

* *

PARTICULARLY terrible seems the fate of Mrs. Rebecca Salsome Foster, one of the Paris Avenue hotel victims. Although possessed of great wealth, instead of leading an aimless life of fashion, she devoted herself to innumerable philanthropies, the chief of which was the ameliorating of the condition of prisoners.

Not only did Mrs. Foster expend her own money unstintedly; even, it is said, taking a sum of her own warm clothing, in the service of other wretched women, but she was interested by others in large amounts, all of which was wisely used for deserving unfortunate.

Thus, she had become widely known as the "Tomb Angel," although her good deeds were most quietly and unostentatiously performed. When those who had been the recipients of her bounty heard of her death, the most hardened among them shed tears of unfeigned sorrow.

Mrs. Foster sought especially to shield

and aid those of her own sex, and she was often heard to say something like this to the police reporters: "Boys, it is only a poor girl that has gone wrong, and you know that notoriety in her case will undo one-half of what I can do to put her right again. 'Leave it out, won't you?'"

But, in a majority of instances, she had her way.

The world is sorely impoverished by the going away of such consecrated souls, the beyond is the richer for their solving the "choir invisible," made so real to us in George Eliot's matchless lines:

My I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence; live

In pulses stir'd to generosity,

In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn

For miserable aims that end with self,

In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars.

And with their mild persistence urge

man's search

To vaster issues.

* *

I wonder if women value enough the rights we give them—call it for the sake of argument, the art of "fitting in" to one's surroundings. Say that financial reverses or death visits the family and it becomes necessary for a woman to make use of her education and energy to earn a salary.

In her first enthusiastic pride in the full assurance that she is capable of being a wage-earner and has secured a position in which to do so, she shuts out all but the roses side.

As time goes on, however, the novelty wears off and if the woman has not

it to be hoped she has, that of "fitting in" then she is likely to have many unhappy hours. For instance, her employer fails to say "please," his manner is brusque and not at all like the men she has known hitherto. In the home life,

Well, what of it? If gallantry is to be insisted upon then many women would be unemployed. In the business rush, system takes precedent and until women learn that they cannot "fit in" to places of trust and render themselves invaluable to employers.

A true gentleman, however, is never too busy to show the fact. Still any woman of experience knows that it is the thing that goes wrong that one hears of, instead of what goes right and it sometimes seems as though there is no premium on good work.

In her heart a woman feels she has done her very best that she ought not to become discouraged or disheartened over her work even if she never hears the "well done, good and faithful servant" or receives an invitation to "rest."

* *

How quickly an observant eye notes the little things which reveal character. In every business the caretaking persons are at a premium for employees are always on the lookout for such ones. Scrupulous observance of trivial details often keeps one's place in business. Yet, nothing can be considered small by one who starts out with the intention of making a success of what is undertaken.

Young people seeking employment often fail because they are not only practical of their time but they do not utilize the small scraps of material that make all the difference between profit and loss. It will not answer to say "Oh, there's time enough" or "That little bit will not count." Everything counts—and, though painstaking costs effort, it is a priceless assistance to one endeavoring to make a way for themselves in the world of competition.

Illustrative of habits of thrift is this circumstance. A woman who is a born housewife and who has acquired quite a reputation for having reliable maids is known to have said when a new one came into her service: "We have plenty to use, but not to waste. You can save if you will, sufficient to increase your wages, and I will do so. If, after the first month, I see that you are doing your part."

* *

The convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution has called out the annual crop of press comment, in part complimentary and in part critical, writer Alice Stone Blackwell in the Woman's Journal. From the disagreements among the members, the customary inference has been drawn that women are not fit to vote; and, as usual, a much more violent outbreak of disagreement among men in high places followed immediately after, as to whether the shapeliness of the physiques of the nation objection. When the United States senator in the course of a debate exchanged a kiss and com' to blows, the mild ticklers of the D. A. R. sink into insignificance by comparison.

Are women equitable? Yes, the words of the immortal Mrs. Foyet, "I am not denying that women are foolish; God Almighty made them to match the men."

One criticism fairly applies to the D. A. R.—not to all its members, but to those of them—simply, it is said—

who are opposed to equal suffrage. Inconsistency could hardly go further. Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, at the national suffrage convention, expressed the demand of the suffragists in a nutshell when she said: "We only ask that the principles of the Declaration of Independence shall be applied to women."

The D. A. R. glorify the men who signed that declaration and fought for it, yet many of them condemn the women who are working to secure the modern application of the same principle. They should ponder the words of Theodore Winthrop:

"It is a mighty influence when the portrait of a noble forefather puts its eye on one who bears his name, and says, by the language of an unwilling look: 'I was a Radical in my day, be thou the same in thine! I turned my back upon the old tyrannies and heresies, and struck for the new liberties and beliefs; my liberty and my belief are doubtless tyranny and heresy to thine age; strike thou for the new! I worshiped the purest God of my generation—it may be that a purer God is revealed to thine; worship him with thy whole heart!'

If the D. A. R. would take that great truth to heart, we should not see another spectacle, at once sad and funny, than we saw not long ago in Massachusetts—a prominent officer of the Daughters of the Revolution testifying at a legislative hearing against a bill to grant municipal suffrage to women who pay taxes in the town or city where they reside; a hearing at which it was declared that taxation without representation was not tyranny, and the request of the women was denounced as "revolutionary." To such daughters of revolutionary fathers, one must apply the lines that James Russell Lowell made the "Indignant ghost" of Miles Standish address to his degenerate descendants:

"They talk about their 'pilgrim blood,' Their 'birthright high and holy!'

A mountain stream that ends in mud
Methinks is melancholy!"

* *

At the January meeting of the New York League of Unitarian Women, Rev. Anna Garvin Spencer broke upon "The Transfiguration of Common Life," and showed how the actual is constantly transformed by the atmosphere and purpose of the ideal. "Women are the best hosts in remotest parts and flower in the future." It should have something of the eternal present, and dignify the moment, said Mrs. Spencer. "In modern life we have some new purpose," she continued. "As women, we have quite a new intellectual outlook. Often it is most difficult to conceive ourselves as parts of an ideal movement in those tasks that are most often repeated." Yet even domestic requirements must be connected with something of the larger good, and thus become idealized. For those of us whose work is most nearly allied with the ideal is the task of making ideal known to the others. And, if we make it feasible and ready enough every task is a beautifying of our nature with the natural warmth of human sympathy that will make routine task alive; for the sentiment of love helps now as always," said the speaker, closing with Coleridge's beautiful poem on "Pleasantness," and these words: "Relate each action, however insignificant, to those ideal purposes and aims which make a great character. Then there is nothing common or uncertain."

* *

Marie Weaver, in the Topeka Capital, writes of her visit to an alleged woman's weekly published in London. She says: "It was a paper devoted to things in which the feeble-minded female sex is supposed by man to be especially interested—fashions, teething babies, potato salads, and tea parties. I was looking around among the offices of the English women periodicals to find the editor of this woman's paper. A rather green-looking young man of 20 or thereabouts advanced to meet me and said he was the assistant. 'May I see the managing editor?' I asked. The youth withdrew, and in his stead appeared another youth a little more callow. Then I said I would like to see the lady editor. 'Oh, there isn't any lady editor. We do it all ourselves.' And there was the nucleus for a musical social in St. Louis."

"I know prominent women of wealth who are interested in the scheme. They have consulted me about its value and the advisability of their backing it, but I am not at liberty to mention names."

"It is immense. The club women are all right when they drop their papers on Babylonian inscriptions and customs of the Aztecs, and get down to organized effort toward bettering the conditions of their fellow-men and women. I am willing to bestow a mere man's blessing on the woman's club."

"Down south the club women are particularly active in practical social work. It is much easier to move them than to move southern men, and the south needs moving along lines of industrial betterment."

"A woman who has been at the head of a southern club federation numbering more than 20,000 women hit the nail on the head."

"Our federation represents the feminine intelligence, social standing, and wealth of the state," she said. "Almost every important industrial concern in the state is represented by some feminine relative of its head. Get hold of the women. Talk to the clubs. There may be southern men who don't care a rap for their women folks. Get us. The men will come along."

"She was mighty near right.

"There is that projected hall of philanthropy at the St. Louis exposition. The women are working for that. They want to put \$75,000 into it. Then the organization will be the residuary legatee for the social economy stuff from all over the world and there is the nucleus for a museal social in St. Louis."

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"There is hardly a day that we do not hear from women who are interested in social work, but don't know how to go at it in a practical way. The Massachusetts women's clubs have organized social service committees, and are making their efforts under the direction and advice of trained social engineers."

"What the women ought to do next is to institute salons. There is a strong movement toward a revival of that sort of thing in France." —(Woman's Journal.)

* *

An innovation in marriage proceedings was presented in New York recently when Henry Kellogg Willard and Miss Helen Wilson Parker became husband and wife. The ceremony was conducted by a man, Mr. Willard who exchanged the altar by his "best friend," his aged mother. The proceedings were an unique one, and while it may not be imitated generally, it would seem that, if a man desired to be at the altar by his very best friend, he could not possibly make a more appropriate selection than to choose the woman who gave him birth, who trained him in childhood, lavished upon him the bountiful riches of a mother's heart, and during her declining years paid him the tribute of constant thought and anxiety for his welfare.—(The Commoner.)

* *

One of Ruth McElroy Stuart's characters, in a story in the current Century, gives utterance to this sage sentence regarding health: "I pass for a charlatan merely, a convenient way of disposing of otherwise useless and unsalable goods: 'When I send my child into town to ax some of those ladies who've been knowin' us all day lives to please see of dy' couldn't find some ole small-sized shoes to fit 'em, I wasn't axin' 'em to put dy' han's in dy' dey pockets. I was jes' bequeathin' 'em to give away what you done a' ready th'owed away, well, of co'se it's charitable, but it ain't inconveniences."

* *

Love is the first comforter, and where the love is true the lover will be found, the truth is never perceived. Love, indeed, is the highest in all truth, and the pressure of a hand—a kiss, the caress of a child will do more to save sometimes, than the wise argument, even rightly understood. Love alone is wisdom; love is power, and where love seems to fail, it is where self has stopped between and dulled the potency of its rays.—(George Macdonald.)

* *

Souther says, in one of his letters, "I have told you of the Standard who always puts on his spectacles when about to eat, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner, I make the most of my enjoyments and pack away my troubles in as small a compass as I can. Not a bad thought for the coming year."

This actual occurrence illustrates the culture of the Boston household. My maid came to me this morning and said: "Would you kindly tell me how to spell 'crockade'?" I am confused between it and a' I am sending my photograph home and wished to use the word.—(Christian Register.)

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A mountain stream that ends in mud
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MINES AND MINING

GOOD STRIKE ON GOLD HILL.

Cripple Creek, March 7.—Thomas Fitzgerald, leasing the upper workings of the Hill, has sent two carloads of ore this week which constitutes the total consignment for the month. Four carloads of coarse rock are expected to return in the neighborhood of \$10 per ton, while there are two carloads of screenings that will easily bring \$100 per ton.

A heavy shipment was sent out again today by the Last Dollar mine. The consignment consisted of five carloads of ore, all of which was of smelting grade and went to the smelters at Pueblo.

It is expected that the new sampler in the course of construction by the Taylor & Brunton Sampling company at the Bull Hill will be ready to help in the 15th of the month. The shaft has been considerable delay in the building of the plant caused by the slow delivery of material from eastern points. The new sampler is constructed on the most up-to-date plan and will have as large a capacity as any in the district.

The Modoc company will not resume work on the new shaft that is being put down on the Ocean Wave until the new plant of machinery that has been ordered is installed. The shaft, which is a very large one, is at present equipped with a plant of machinery good for a head of several hundred feet, but it is inadequate to meet the demands of the Modoc company in sinking the new working shafts to the 1,500-foot depth.

A new large pumping plant has been ordered by the Vindicator company to be installed in the new shaft on that property.

Byron Ray, leasing block 3 of the Vindicator, sent out a shipment of 15 tons of \$50 ore yesterday.

The New Zealand Consolidated company, operating the main workings of the Deadwood this week, sent out a shipment of five carloads of ore to the Economic mill in Eclipse gulch.

The Empire State company forwarded its usual consignment of four carloads of ore this week from the new shaft on the Orphan Belle company.

F. L. Sigel and A. T. Holman of the Vindicator company, and A. C. Adams, who are operating the sub-lease on the Grotto and Accident claims of the Consolidated Mines company on Bull Hill to the south of the Wild Horse, have cut the main Wild Horse vein in the cross-cut extended from the 300-foot level of the Grotto shaft. At this point the vein is good size and although the values are yet somewhat steady, good shipments can be started at once from the top body. It is thought that the screens will make the best ore at this point in the vein. Assays of the screenings have returned excellent values, although the lessees have not yet had time to get out a shipment.

A shipment of five carloads of ore was made yesterday from the Pinto of the Free Coinage company by Lessee L. M. Goddard. The ore is expected to return from \$50 to \$60 per ton.

The Pinday company has completed the work of sinking to the 900-foot depth and is putting out a station at this point. Crosscutting will be commenced next week. At present the new equipment of the cage is being installed at the property, there having been no lags in managing the mine.

Marshall Bowers, leasing a block of the Cornucopia Plume, has shipped about 15 tons of ore of \$65 grade in the work that he has done on the property. A shipment will not be made until a new wagon road can be built to the ore.

Alex Miller, leasing on the Wild Horse dump, sent out a 25-ton shipment of washings and screenings last week and received returns of \$1,360 for the whole consignment. He will have another shipment ready this week, and is expected to have a gross value of \$5,000.

Shoemaker and Ireland, leasing the same claim of the Dantes, today received returns from the mine. The lot was settled for on a basis of \$32 per ton. Another shipment will be made tomorrow from which better returns are expected.

McDowell and Wiley, on the south block of the Bluebird, have received returns from a 20-ton shipment at a little better than \$40 per ton. An important new development in this property has just been made in the 250-foot level where a crosscut has been extended down. A few days ago a vein was broken into and further investigation revealed they body assaying for the vein had been received from the average grade of shipments.

Mulvihill & Company, leasing on the Deadwood No. 2, have just made a settlement on two cars of ore. The better grade consisting of 10 tons, brought \$120 per ton, while the 30 tons of the shipment brought \$88.

The Practical Leasing company, working a block of the Fruechte, has just marketed a three-carload shipment of \$20 ore. Another lot will be sent out tomorrow. The bad conditions prevailing in the ventilation of the property have curtailed production and new life is being taken on the ore body.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EL PASO.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, March 8.—The surveyors for the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad commenced work today on the spur to be run on the main line of the narrow gauge on Beacon hill to the El Paso ore bins. It will not take a great deal of time to complete this spur, as there is little grading to do and the mine will have a direct connection with the railroad within a very short time.

The work of remodeling and reconstructing the ore house at the Columbian shaft of the El Paso was also commenced yesterday and large new bins will take the place of those which have been removed for the past year. The company is sinking to the 1,500-foot level, the development and improvement work is under way at the present time will be completed and the mine will be in shape for much heavier production within the next month or so.

Johnson & Company, on the south block of the Londonderry claim on Bull Hill, adjoining the Wild Horse, have struck a rich body of ore in a tunnel at a depth of about 60 feet from the surface. The vein which has been opened shows about 18 inches of porphyry quartz. This quartz streak carries some of very rich sylvanite and other valuable minerals and assays have been obtained running way into the pictures. The lessees are engaged in putting in drifts on the ore shoot, and will start a mine within the next few days.

Polson and Clark have what appears to be a very good strike in their lease on a block of the Anaconda company's property that is being operated from the tunnel. The lessees are working at a depth of about 50 feet below the surface and in upraising have come into a shot of very high grade ore. Just how long this rich streak will hold out cannot at present be determined, as further development work will be necessary to prove up the real value of the mine.

Arnold will return to DeBeque mining claim to look after his interest in that place. He reports that the DeBeque and Colorado companies are now producing well and that there are numerous other prospects being started.

There are several new derricks and plants of machinery going up on the north block of the Pharmacis in connection with the Acacia lease.

TO REDUCE UNITED MINES CAPITAL.

At the forthcoming meeting of the United Mines company of Creede, the proposition to decrease the capitalization will be acted on. It will be remembered that the company has been doing very well lately, having shipped a good amount of ore and started the payment of dividends. There is a probability that it will soon be listed on the local mining stock exchange.

The circular calling the meeting is as follows:

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28, 1902.

To the Stockholders of the United Mines Company:

A deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Mines company for the year 1902 will be held at the office of the company, the same being the law office of Cummins, Hewitt & Wright, at Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which meeting directors for the coming year will be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the annual meeting.

A proposition will be considered at said meeting of reducing the capital stock from \$5,000,000 shares of \$1 each to \$500,000 shares of \$1 each; the object of said reduction being to avoid the heavy annual tax and other expenses incident to a corporation with such a large capital stock.

A proposition will also be considered of reducing the number of directors from 11 to seven, experience having shown that it is with great difficulty to find a quorum of 11 directors can be secured.

You can not be present in person, please allow our enclosed proxy and send to someone whom you know will be present. If you have no one to whom you wish to send the proxy, please return it blank to W. P. Malburn, assistant secretary, who will go in person or send someone in his stead.

J. J. Brown, President.

NELLIE V. ORE DISAPPOINTING.

Returns have just been received on the shipment of ore recently marketed from the Nellie V. property, and which, it was thought, would be sufficient to put the company in good shape again. The return, net to the company, was \$56, whereas about \$1,800 was expected. The company is \$2,000 in debt and it was hoped that the shipment would in part pay off the debt.

It will probably not be the only way out of the difficulty to increase the capitalization to 2,000,000 shares, unless the property can be advantageously leased.

It is understood that some time ago an offer was made to the company to work the ground under lease. At this time the company was just about on the last dollar of its assets; but the directors did not approve of this policy and offered his resignation, which was accepted. Afterwards an effort was made to get Mr. L. E. Vergne to serve on the board again but as he learned the policy which had been pursued in regard to borrowing money, instead of accepting an opportunity to leave the ground, he also refused to serve; and at the present writing the board is still unsuccessful in getting any one to fill the vacant place.

The property is well located, and from the streaks of rich ore which have been opened within the last few weeks it would appear as if there must somewhere in the ground exist a good ore shoot. It is generally regretted in mining circles that there is a dissension among the directors.

EL PASO HAS IMMENSE BODY OF ORE.

The annual meeting of the El Paso Gold Mining company was held in this city yesterday, and out of 2,425,000 shares of capital stock out there was represented either in person or by proxy 1,074,240, which was voted for the following board of directors: S. S. Bernhard, George Bernard, W. Graham, J. W. Mahoney, Phil S. Delany, H. H. Barber, and J. M. Jordan. There was not a quorum of directors present in the city yesterday so there was no election of officers.

There has been much speculation in regard to the amount of money in the El Paso treasury; and some doubts expressed whether there was a surplus large enough to warrant a \$100,000 dividend. The officer referred to stated that, while he could not, without the president's consent, state the exact amount in the treasury, he could say that it was a very good one; and that the exact amount could probably be learned, as there was no desire to conceal anything.

In connection with this matter there have been all sorts of wild rumors that Mr. Camp had gutted the mine, etc., and left things in very bad shape; but it was learned on the authority of an officer of the company yesterday that Mr. Langley, the mine manager, has been giving close attention to the mine, and that it never was in better shape. But when Mr. Camp was at the property he was practically the superintendent, and although there have been some leases in Mr. Camp's attendance of the property, there has been no loss in managing the mine.

For some time Mr. Camp has been giving very little attention to the property. Some time ago he was asked to resign in regard to his superintendency, but was promised to come back at an increase of salary. This time the El Paso directors have decided it might be wiser to look elsewhere.

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Connection with this matter there have been all sorts of wild rumors that Mr. Camp had gutted the mine, etc., and left things in very bad shape; but it was learned on the authority of an officer of the company yesterday that Mr. Langley, the mine manager, has been giving close attention to the mine, and that it never was in better shape. But when Mr. Camp was at the property he was practically the superintendent, and although there have been some leases in Mr. Camp's attendance of the property, there has been no loss in managing the mine.

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EL PASO HAS IMMENSE BODY OF ORE.

The annual meeting of the El Paso Gold Mining company was held in this city yesterday, and out of 2,425,000 shares of capital stock out there was represented either in person or by proxy 1,074,240, which was voted for the following board of directors: S. S. Bernhard, George Bernard, W. Graham, J. W. Mahoney, Phil S. Delany, H. H. Barber, and J. M. Jordan. There was not a quorum of directors present in the city yesterday so there was no election of officers.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

GARRETT KEEPS THE GOLD WATCH

In the shoot-off of the tie for the individual state championship at the traps, which honor rested between John W. Garrett and Walter W. Shewell of this city, Mr. Garrett yesterday retained the trophy, which is a gold watch.

The event was a remarkably close one. Mr. Shewell had a decidedly off day, having just returned from a business trip of several days and having done no practice for the shoot. He was only one bird behind Mr. Garrett in the total on the shoot-off, however, and in fact made a perfect score in the run of five pairs, which was the closing string of this event, Mr. Garrett getting but four of the pairs. The score in this event was: Garrett 46, Shewell 44.

This day was a perfect one for shooting, but none of the percentages made was good. The shots were not in form.

The Mr. for the Strang medal was won by Mr. Strang himself, who was the member on the club out who did his first-class shooting. In the first

string of 25 for the Strang medal, Mr. Strang's score was perfect. He got 20 out of the next 25 birds and won the medal with a perfect score, his handicap allowance being 10. The other contestants

had a total score of 45, his handicap allowance being six birds. The handicap committee prior to the shoot decided to cut down his allowance to four

birds, but this was considered a little too severe and he was given six in the end.

The 50-bird event shown in the score below was an event in the most difficult kind of trap-shooting that there is, it was a shot at 25 pairs in what is known as walking around the peg. The shooter shoots at one pair and then moves on to the next peg for the next pair, etc.

In this event the high honors were captured by L. P. Lawton, all the other shots being distanced. Garrett was second in the dead birds, which was four behind Lute Lawton, while A. Van Vechten and L. E. Jones were third and fourth.

Andrew Burkhardt and Ignac Lundy, who were convicted of assault and battery on Frank Kovacek, were arraigned yesterday for sentence. Each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, and to serve six months in jail, the jail sentence being suspended.

to the sentence and would appeal the case to the supreme court.

J. M. McCullough argued a motion for a new trial in the case this afternoon, alleging that his client had not robbed the house, but had received the stolen goods from the robber. The motion for a new trial was opposed by District Attorney Trowbridge and Deputy Black.

After the robbery McCullough was arrested in Denver while disposing of the stolen property. He alleged that he had been given the goods by another man. The robbery occurred last September.

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DIVORCED HUSBAND TO EDUCATE CHILDREN.

James W. Hilebury and Rosa Belle Hilebury, who were divorced in 1896, appeared in the county court yesterday to settle a dispute as to which would take charge of their two children and educate them. The case was amicably settled, Judge Orr ordering that both children should be placed in Catholic institutions in Denver and educated at the expense of Hilebury, who was defendant in the divorce suit.

The following rules for the government of the district were unanimously adopted:

Rule 1.—The name of the district shall be the Fountain Valley Mining district.

Rule 2.—The boundaries of said district shall be all that portion of El Paso county lying and being situated between the north line of township No. 14 south in ranges Nos. 44, 45 and 46 west, and the south line of township No. 17 in said

range, including all the land lying to the east of the north line of said range.

Rule 3.—In addition to the location specifically required by the statute every claim must be staked at each of the corners and at each angle of said claim. Said corner stakes shall give the following information: Corner of the legal subdivision claimed; name of place; name of locator; and date of location.

Rule 4.—An association of two persons cannot locate more than 40 acres of "contiguous" ground. This rule shall apply to associations of six and four persons to whom the law implies the privilege of placing 128 acres respectively.

Rule 5.—To preserve the integrity of the Mountain Valley Mining District as an open range and to protect to the greatest possible extent the interests of the stockmen ranging in this district "10-foot discovery holes" shall not be sunk in this district.

Rule 6.—The foregoing rules of the district shall be recorded by the county clerk and recorder of El Paso County, state of Colorado, when signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting.

Signed William E. Jones.

Attest: A. J. Seymour, Secretary.

COAL MINER SUES FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

Alexander Ferguson, coal miner, formerly employed at the Pike's Peak Coal company's mine, began suit in the district court yesterday against the company for \$5,000 damages for injuries received in the mine last December 21. Ferguson alleges that his right leg was so badly crushed in a wreck of cars in the mine that he is incapacitated for work, and that the accident was due to the negligence of the company.

The plaintiff states in his complaint that he was engaged in directing the hauling of coal in cars from the mine to the surface. He says that the tracks over which these cars were hauled had been allowed to become out of repair and uneven, and that as a result a train of cars jumped the tracks. He was riding on one of the cars and fell between that car and another. His right leg was crushed, and he demands \$5,000 damages for the injuries.

OPERATOR HELD UP BY MASKED ROBBER.

C. A. Cooley, a telegraph operator for the Midland railroad at Cascade, was held up in the dispatcher's office in the Cascade depot at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by an armed and masked robber. The robber stole about \$25 in cash from the money drawer, Cooley's gold watch and chain and escaped. Deputy Sheriff George Dayton went to Cascade yesterday to make an investigation, but found nothing.

The plaintiff states in his complaint that he was engaged in directing the hauling of coal in cars from the mine to the surface. He says that the tracks over which these cars were hauled had been allowed to become out of repair and uneven, and that as a result a train of cars jumped the tracks. He was riding on one of the cars and fell between that car and another. His right leg was crushed, and he demands \$5,000 damages for the injuries.

Two companies were appointed.

Mr. George R. Buckman, W. H. Sprague and A. G. Sharp constitute a committee which will report upon the state of the property that is desired, the legal status of the proposed association and the most feasible plan for financing the project.

Prof. E. S. Parsons, Rev. Dr. Edward Bratton and Rev. E. E. Carrington constitute a committee which will draw up and submit to the next meeting for consideration a form of organization.

Adjournment was taken until next Tuesday evening when the reports of these committees will be received.

ACCUSED OF MAKING COUNTERFEITING KIT.

On a warrant sworn out by Joseph A. Walker, chief of the United States secret service department of the Colorado district, J. B. Hoppin was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Atkinson and Gregory charged with making a mold for the purpose of counterfeiting half dollars. The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner W. S. Morris, and Hoppin will be arraigned before that official some time today for a hearing. There are three or four witnesses against him.

The evidence against Hoppin has been accumulating for nearly a year.

Last March the proprietor of a rooming house at No. 119 East Huernau street reported to the police that he had found a kit of counterfeiting implements in one of the unoccupied rooms of the house. The police took charge of the outfit, which was not elaborate. It consisted of a ladle, some plaster of paris said to have been used in the making of molds, and a lot of metal, the latter being a cheap alloy of silver.

Cooley telephoned an account of the robbery of the chief dispatcher's office in Colorado Springs. Later in the morning the sheriff was notified and Deputy Dayton went up to Cascade. He learned that the thief had probably started for the Cascade Springs station as his tracks in the snow indicated that he was bound in this direction. Dayton secured a description of the clothing worn by the robber. The robber wore a black mask over his face.

MISS FARRIER ASKS INCREASED DAMAGES.

A motion was filed in the district court today by Attorney George Gardner, for Miss Anula L. Farrier, asking permission to amend the complaint in the latter's suit against the Rapid Transit company as to increase the demand for damages from \$50,000 to \$50,000. The motion was drawn up last night by Mr. Gardner. It will probably be called up for argument before Judge Cunningham next Monday.

The Farrier case is attracting wide attention and the attorneys are fighting every point. Miss Farrier, who was a school teacher before she was injured while riding on the Rapid Transit, failed to reach a consolidation agreement with others for the establishment of a national bank, and the title was left unclaimed.

The Washington dispatch follows:

"Special to the Gazette."

Washington, March 8.—The controller of the currency has allowed the application of Messrs. Ensign, C. A. Anengham and associates for authority to organize a national bank under the title "First National Bank of Colorado City," with a capital of \$50,000. While the title desired was reserved in October last for other applicants it appears that they abandoned the plan and organized a state bank.

Although those interested in the state bank applied subsequent to the receipt of Mr. Anengham's application, for authority to convert the Citizens bank into a national banking association under the title named, claim that the officers had purchased the right to the title "First National," the controller has held that the title was not transferable and that those connected with the state bank have no equity in the name originally reserved.

The heads of Denver, was notified and an investigation was begun.

It was learned, the authorities say, that Hoppin at one time occupied the room where the counterfeiting apparatus was found. He was watched for a long time, but no evidence was found against him. About two months ago he went to Denver, where he was arrested recently on a charge brought by a young woman of this city. He was tried on that charge before Justice Ruby yesterday and the hearing was continued until next Tuesday.

Chief Walker came down from Denver yesterday and swore out a warrant for Hoppin's arrest. Walker said last night that he did not care to discuss the evidence against Hoppin until after the hearing today. It is said that about a year ago, when the counterfeiting kit was found, a number of spurious dollars and half dollars were in circulation in this vicinity, and the secret service men believe that the owner of the crude "layout" found in the Huernau street house was the maker of the coins. Whether the implements belonged to Hoppin is a doubtful question.

ADDITION TO SCHOOLS DISCUSSED BY BOARD.

Superintendent John Dietrich of the city schools, presented an encouraging report of the condition and attendance of the schools, before the regular monthly meeting of the school board last night. The attendance was much greater for the past two months than for the same period during any previous year.

A communication was received from

"N. W. Film & Company" purveyors of the silent bond issue, expressing satisfaction as to the legality of their purchase, and stating also that the bonds would be returned for execution.

As soon as this is done, the board will proceed actively with its building plans.

The bonds will probably be executed sometime this week.

MAN HELPS TO SOLVE TROUBLES OF WOMAN.

Charles W. Barber of this city has patented an "Improved Skirt Elevator" that is bound to solve the short skirt question for all time. Just what doings or reductions of reasoning should be convinced Mr. Barber that would make him think of such a device? In the meantime, he has been serving on the public works commission that is to be formed to take care of the public works.

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the skirt of women that will be worn

in the future, is to be a great success.

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Dr. Price's

Baking Powder

Cream

Superlative
in strength
and purity

Improves the flavor and adds
to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are imitation baking powders sold cheap by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poison, which renders the food injurious to health.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Will Pring went to Colorado Springs Friday.

Miss Bessie Curtis finished her term of school at Amo last week and is now at home.

The women expect to organize a lodge here in the near future. Mr. Smith already has a number of candidates.

Mrs. Curry made a trip to the Springs one day last week.

Mrs. Conrad has returned from Missoula and is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Woodworth, and family.

Mrs. Munson spent Friday and Saturday in Colorado Springs.

The Chases, Curries and Gittings have organized a literary society which meets on Friday evening. A visitor who came here last week reported an excellent program.

Mr. Bert Edwards is hauling baled straw to town.

Mr. Cox, the editor of the Monument Messenger, of Castle Rock, transacted business here Saturday.

A. F. Woodward of Colorado Springs was out looking over his ranch Wednesday.

Mrs. William Sailor and Mrs. Emory spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Babcock spent a few days last week in Denver. He expects soon to go to Florence, where he will make his home. Mr. Huntzinger has taken charge of the ranch.

Mr. Waldron and son, Abbot, are feasting in the hotel at Palmer Lake.

Mr. P. F. Black, ex-mayor of Palmer Lake, was in town Friday and went to the saw mill to see about lumber for his new building at Glen Park.

Will Galley shipped a car of hay to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Miss Lydia Pring returned to her home in Colorado Springs Saturday evening.

Mr. Ed Rupp has finished his work for James and Will Foster and is doing some repairing at Mr. A. S. Best's.

Mrs. Fletcher, who has been visiting at the Myers ranch since the first of the month, is home now.

Mr. Akers of Elton has moved onto the Sam Hill place near Table Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. James Foster of Spring Valley went from Monument to the Springs, Friday, returning the same day.

Mr. Diggs has rented Mr. M. Fraker's ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Fraker will make their home in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Charles Munson was initiated into the mysteries of the Odd Fellows Lodge Tuesday evening.

The W. C. T. U. met at Mrs. Sailor's home this afternoon. The subject was "Law Enforcement."

Professor Neilson is suffering from an attack of la grippe. He was unable to teach Thursday, Friday or Monday.

One of Mr. S. J. Brown's sons was badly cut on the head by a knife licking him. He came to town and had the wound dressed.

Famous Water

**The Dr. Horn
Mineral Springs,
Colorado Springs, Colo.**

PEYTON

Born, March 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wade, a daughter.

Martin Wolfe of Colorado Springs came up Thursday to look after his ranches.

Mr. J. W. Henderson of Midland City, Illinois, bought the La Jara ranch of W. G. Gandy and moved onto it.

Frank Peyton visited in Colorado Springs a few days last week.

Charles Lathan has returned from Canon City, where he had work in a smelter.

Mrs. M. S. Rossignol made a business trip to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mr. George Banks visited Colorado Springs the other day.

Mr. Lile Warren and Mr. Ed Woodworth spent Sunday in Green Mountain Falls.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate..... 1.25
Sodium sulphate..... .40
Sodium chloride..... 1.60
Sodium carbonate..... 1.75
Calcium carbonate..... 7.33
Magnesium carbonate..... 3.38
Silica..... .62
Oxide of iron and aluminum..... .47

Figures given are averages per gallon, U.S.

Stephen L. Goodale.

Mr. A. Banta transacted business in Elbert on Saturday.

Messrs. Holden, Kelly and Phillips had their hay baled last week. Mr. Wick's hay did the work.

BIJOU BASIN

B. A. Banta transacted business in Elbert on Saturday.

Messrs. Holden, Kelly and Phillips had their hay baled last week. Mr. Wick's hay did the work.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, March 12.—The features of today's market were found in the performance of the trading, which was not especially good in the lead out whole, but two stocks, Little Buck and Sunset Eclipse, were active and stronger. Indeed, it was among the stocks of this class that the only strength was manifested. The only two dividend-payers which were in any demand were Elton and Portland. The former lost a cent to \$1.21 and the latter was heavy around \$2.50, there being apparently a good many selling orders around that figure, although there is a fairly good demand for the shares. Golden Cycle remained firm at 65 and Isabella sold at 25. Gold

Dollar Consolidated sold at 11½ again and Work was fairly firm at 84, but a light trader. Postwick sold at 2 and Little Puck was a trader to the amount of 30,000 shares and scored a gain from 54 to 64, while Mobile was a trader to the amount of 10,000 shares at 13½. Sunset Eclipse recovered to 11½ under splendid trading, due to the improved showing in the mine, while in the neighborhood of 35,000 shares of C. K. & N. changed hands again, and the price advanced to 5½. With so many instances of strength and activity among the prospect stocks the market can be said to be in a decidedly encouraging condition.

MINES.

Stocks.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Acacia	105	105½	300
Anaconda	21	21½	500
Argentum-J.	23	23½	1000
Battle Mt.	12½	11	1000
Big Buck	11	10	1000
Butterfly-Terrible	11	8	1000
C. C. Con.	7½	8	1000
Coriolanus	37½	41½	500
David Jack Pot	7½	8	500
Elton Con.	20	17	1000
El Paso	52½	53½	1000
Fanny Rawlings	7	8½	1000
Finder	10	10½	1000
Gold Bullion	16	16½	1000
Gold Dollar Con.	65½	65½	1000
Golden Fleece	50	50	1000
Goldfield	10	10	1000
Isabella	25	25	1000
Jack Pot	30	31	1000
Last Dollar	35	35	1000
Lexington	7½	7½	1000
Mobile	14	15	1000
Mollie Gibson	18	20	1000
Moon-Anchor	4	4½	1000
Pharmacist	1	1	1000
Pinacle	52	52	1000
Portland	24	25	1000
Prince Albert	25	25	1000
United Mines	3	3	1000
Vindicator	1.05	1.05	1000
Work	1.8	1.8	1000

PREF'D PROSPECTS.—(Continued.)

Stocks.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Reward	12	12	500
Robert Burns	12	12	500
Rose Nicol	42	43	1000
Sedan	23½	23½	1000
Sunset Eclipse	11½	11½	1000
Tenderfoot	2½	2½	1000
Timberatters	11	12	1000
Virginia Cr.	605	615	1000
Volcano	1	1	1000
Wide Awake	1	1½	1000

PROSPECTS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alanes	1	1	1000
Alice M.	100	105	1000
Amethist	104	105	1000
Antelope	106	106	1000
Aols	115	115	1000
Aster	102	102	1000
Avalanche	108	108	1000
Big Dick	115	115	1000
C. C. Gold Bullion	101	101	1000
Chitolo	101	101	1000
C. K. and N.	31½	32	1000
Colfax	106	106	1000
Colonial Dames	105	105	1000
Signer	101	101	1000
Croesus	103	103	1000
Deadshot	113	113	1000
Defender	102	102	1000
Devil	105	105	1000
Emilia-Alme	104	104	1000
Ernestine	104	104	1000
Favorite	105	105	1000
Flora Calif.	103	103	1000
Golden Age	105	105	1000
Golden Date	105	105	1000
Goldfield	106	106	1000
Goliath	114	114	1000
Gold Knob	23	23	1000
Goldstone	105	105	1000
C. G. Ex.	5	5½	1000
Central	6	6	1000
C. C. and M.	12	12	1000
Constitutive	105	105	1000
Creede and C. C.	15	15	1000
Dillon	102	102	1000
Dorothy	104	104	1000
Josephine	108	108	1000
Kitty Gold	114	114	1000
Lacota	106	106	1000
Lasca	101	101	1000
Lion Con.	103	103	1000
Long Diamond	104	104	1000
Little Man	105	105	1000
Luxurative	105	105	1000
Magpie	105	105	1000
Mountain Rock	114	114	1000
Margaret	104	104	1000
Maria A.	114	114	1000
Marion Con.	105	105	1000
Marionette	105	105	1000
Marie Novin	112	112	1000
Mermicame	105	105	1000
Montreal	115	115	1000
Montrose	102	102	1000
Mary Cashen	104	104	1000
Midway	104	104	1000
Missouri	104	104	1000
Misty	113	113	1000
Monarch	1		